

Moscow proposes Cyprus conference

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union proposes that an international conference be convened to help unite Cyprus into a single non-aligned nation, a Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday. The proposal was outlined at a news briefing by Vladimir Morozov, deputy chief of the Foreign Ministry press department, and later issued by the official TASS news agency. The Soviet Union has refrained from declaring support for either side in the conflict that has divided the Mediterranean island nation since 1983, when Turkish Cypriots declared their independence from the Greek community. Like previous Kremlin statements on Cyprus, Tuesday's declaration called for removal of all foreign troops and military bases from Cyprus and asked that other nations not interfere in the conflict.

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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»



Berri to help free Spaniards

BEIRUT (AP) — Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri said Tuesday he will intervene to secure the release of three Spanish embassy employees if Madrid agrees to extradite two Lebanese prisoners to serve their sentences in Lebanon. Mr. Berri, who also is Lebanon's justice minister, confirmed that the three captives are held by relatives of Mohammad Rahal, 22, and Mustafa Ali Khalil, 24, who were sentenced to 27 years' imprisonment by a Madrid court for shooting a Libyan diplomat in September, 1984. Pedro Sanchez, the embassy's security chief, and two other embassy employees, Gaspar and Assad Abdo, who are naturalised Spaniards of Lebanese origin, were kidnapped on Beirut's airport highway Friday. Reports said on Monday the Abdos were freed.

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Sharif Zaid receives French air force chief-of-staff

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker conferred in his office on Tuesday with General Bernard Capillon, chief of staff of the French air force. The meeting was attended by Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fawzi Abur Faleh, the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force and the French military attaché in Amman, Gen. Capillon and an official delegation arrived in Amman on Monday on a visit to Jordan. He is expected to visit military positions and tour archaeological sites in the country.

Iraqi attack Kharg again

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi warplanes launched another attack on Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island in the Gulf on Tuesday, the 31st such raid this year, a military spokesman said. Installations were left blazing from the attack at 2:32 p.m. (1:52 GMT), he said.

Even in Doha

DOHA (R) — Turkish President Kenan Evren arrived here on Tuesday from Egypt on a three-day state visit as part of a drive to boost his country's ties with the Arab World. Mr. Evren, who has also visited Tunisia, will discuss bilateral, regional and international issues, including the Iran-Iraq war, with Qatar's Emir, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani.

Kaddoumi arrives in East Germany

BERLIN (AP) — Farouk Kaddoumi, a close adviser to Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, arrived in East Germany on Tuesday for talks with Communist government officials. The state-run news agency ADN said Mr. Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's political department, was visiting at the invitation of East German Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, according to ADN. It gave no further details.

Soviets reject Jane's report

LONDON (R) — The Soviet Embassy rejected a report in a British defence magazine on Tuesday which claimed Soviet-trained agents had infiltrated a group of women staging an anti-nuclear protest outside a southern England air force base (see page 9). A statement from the embassy said the report in Jane's defence weekly was "malicious slander... an attempt to arouse anti-Soviet hysteria and incite feelings of mistrust and animosity towards the Soviet Union."

Belgian police find major CCC hide-out

BRUSSELS (AP) — Police announced on Tuesday they have found a major hide-out of Belgium's main extremist group and arrested the bomb expert of another extremist group. Police found six kilograms of dynamite along with files and propaganda material of the Cellules Communistes Combattantes (Fighting Communist Cells) in a Brussels apartment last Thursday.

Car blast kills 27 near Falange Party office in east Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A car bomb containing at least 250 kilogrammes of plastic explosive detonated in a crowded east Beirut street near an office of President Amin Gemayel's Falangist Party, killing 27 people and wounding over 100.

Police said scores of people were mown down in the street in the Fum Al Shubbak area of the mostly Christian eastern sector of the Lebanese capital when the bomb in a parked Mercedes car exploded, setting buildings and cars ablaze.

Police said many people were trapped in buildings set ablaze by the explosion that sent glass shards seething up to 400 metres into crowds of mid-morning shoppers.

Tattered, bloodied civilians ran screaming as policemen and troops shot into the air to open a path for ambulances through debris ripped from buildings by the blast.

The bomb gouged a hole three metres wide and four metres deep near an office of the main Christian Falange Party.

Police said the office appeared to be the target, but said there had been no claim of responsibility for the blast.

Red Cross rescue squads in orange overalls clawed through the smouldering wreckage of eight buildings for bodies and survivors. Blood-spattered rescuers carried out scores of blackened bodies.

Officials feared the death toll could rise.

A dozen of the slain were in cars in the street. Police said more than 30 autos were destroyed in the fireball. Charred bodies lay in the smouldering hulks as firemen tackled a half dozen blazes.

Casualties, most of them horribly burned, were carried screaming on stretchers into hospitals.

Chief Warrant Officer Yusuf Bitar, the top police explosives expert, said the bomb car was loaded with extra gasoline tanks and oxygen bottles to turn it into a massive firebomb.

The attack came as Syrian army special forces were reported deploying in mountains east of Beirut amid mounting military pressure by Syrian-backed militias on the beleaguered Gemayel.

Political pressure on the 43-year-old president heightened too. A Beirut daily reported that Lebanon's pro-Syrian leftist leaders might move to impeach Mr. Gemayel for high treason for torpedoing a Syrian-sponsored peace pact to end Lebanon's decade-old civil war.

The overthrow last week of Syria's key rightist ally in Lebanon, militia chief Elie Hobeika, wrecked the Syrian-backed peace pact he signed with two other militias and provoked fighting between pro-Syrian militias and Christian forces who ousted him.

The "Voice of Lebanon" radio said a ceasefire had been agreed between pro-Syrian and rightist fighters to allow the Red Cross to remove corpses from a battlefield near President Gemayel's hometown of Bikfaya.

Fierce shelling and militia clashes in the area accompanied accusations from leftist leaders that Mr. Gemayel engineered Mr. Hobeika's overthrow to wreck the peace pact designed to give Muslims more power in the Christian-dominated political system.

Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt, who signed the peace accord with Mr. Hobeika, have demanded Mr. Gemayel be removed from office but ruled out immediate military action to oust him.

Military sources at the Lebanese army command told the AP that at least 1,100 paratroopers of the Syrian special forces have moved from east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley into a string of villages overlooking Bikfaya in the last 48 hours.

The Syrian buildup about 16 kilometres northeast of Beirut appeared designed to buttress Mr. Berri's Amal fighters and PSP militiamen in the villages of Dhour Shweir, Ayroun and Dowwar, the sources said.

Italy and Spain to adhere to joint EC stand on sanctions

TAORMINA, Sicily (R) — Italy and Spain have agreed that their policies towards Libya must be part of a joint initiative by the European Community (EC), Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said Tuesday.

Mr. Craxi was speaking at a news conference with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez at the end of two days of talks at this Sicilian resort town.

Mr. Craxi said any policy towards Libya, which Washington has accused of supporting international terrorism, could only be formulated on a European basis. He said Italy and Spain held a very similar position on the issue, but he gave no details.

"We hope that a clear, effective and useful European stance will emerge," Mr. Craxi said.

Washington was accused Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi of harbouring guerrillas, including Abu Nidal, the radical Palestinian leader suspected of being behind last month's attacks at Rome and Vienna airports which killed 19 people (Greece rejects U.S. theory, page 2).

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, in an attempt to win support for U.S. sanctions against Libya, last week gave Italy what he called "incontrovertible evidence" of Tripoli's involvement in the airport attacks.

Italy's Libya's biggest trading partner, has suspended the export of some weapons to Tripoli and will not allow Italians to take over jobs left by departing Americans.

The talks here were the first top-level meetings between Madrid and one of its new EC partners since Spain and Portugal joined the community earlier this month.

The two socialist leaders, who are old friends, called for a more united Europe.

Mr. Craxi said he had again expressed the hope that Spain would remain within the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). The Spanish government is due to hold a referendum on NATO

membership.

Peres' talks here covered the problems of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, a question which closely concerns The Netherlands and may be a key to the Mideast peace process.

The Dutch have handled Israel's diplomatic interests in Moscow since 1967, and Peres has specified that an easing of emigration restrictions is a precondition for Soviet involvement in peace talks.

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Jerusalem Committee begins deliberations

MARRAKESH, Morocco (Agencies) — Islamic leaders, including PLO leader Yasser Arafat, met here on Tuesday to discuss how to counter alleged Israeli actions against the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, one of Islam's holiest shrines.

The meeting of the Jerusalem Committee, set up by the 46-member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), was called after visits to the mosque earlier this month by a group of Israeli parliamentarians.

In another incident last Sunday, police arrested 12 Israelis trying to force their way into the mosque to plant the Israeli flag.

The meeting was called at short notice by King Hassan of Morocco.

The incidents at the mosque are seen as being part of a wider campaign by Israel to wipe out the Arab and Islamic character of Jerusalem and make it a purely Jewish city.

The mosque is Islam's third holiest shrine after Mecca and Medina.

It was damaged by fire in 1969. The blaze, caused by an Australian Israel claimed was out of his mind, caused an outcry in the Islamic World.

Religious Affairs Minister Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat said before leaving Amman for Marrakesh that Jordan would submit a proposal for guarding the mosque.

Although practical steps to avoid further incidents at the mosque will be discussed, the

emphasis will be on how to increase international awareness of Israeli actions in eastern Jerusalem, Arab diplomatic sources told Reuters.

A statement issued by the Pakistani government on Monday condemned the Israeli actions and reaffirmed Pakistan's unwavering commitment for the liberation of Jerusalem and the preservation of the Islamic character of the Al Aqsa Mosque.

"The recent Zionist desecration of the holy Al Aqsa Mosque has caused deep anguish to the people and government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. We condemn, in the strongest terms, the holding of Jewish religious service in the holy mosque as well as the Zionist attempts to prevent the access of Muslims to this third holiest shrine of Islam," the statement said.

"Israel is obliged by binding decisions of the U.N. Security Council to refrain from changing the character of the Holy City, especially of the Islamic and Christian shrines in Jerusalem. The brazen Zionist disregard of these obligations and of the religious beliefs and sentiments of Muslims has evoked universal anger, dismay and condemnation. It is the collective obligation of the international community and particularly of those states which maintain links with Israel, to restrain the Zionists from any further acts violating the sanctity of the Al Aqsa Mosque," it said.

In another development, a Jewish settler stabbed a Palestinian citizen in his back and hand, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The Israeli authorities said that the Palestinian did not die but was taken to a hospital in Jerusalem. The authorities did not say when or where the incident occurred.

The Palestine News Agency (Wafa) said the Israeli occupation authorities continued their aggressive attacks on a number of cities and refugee camps in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Wafa said Israeli soldiers attacked the Khan Yunis refugee camp and launched a wide manhunt campaign to arrest a number of Palestinians who were asked to assemble in the camp's centre.

King returns

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein returned to Amman Tuesday evening at the end of a two-week private visit to the United Kingdom where he met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to discuss the Middle East situation.

While in London, King Hussein also met with U.S. special Middle East envoy Richard Murphy to discuss Middle East developments.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai joined the King in London and took part in the talks.

King Hussein was greeted upon returning home by Her Majesty Queen Noor. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, Prime Minister Rifai, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayed, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh,

His Majesty King Hussein, who returned home on Tuesday, is received by Her Majesty Queen Noor.

Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, British Ambassador to Jordan John Coles and other senior officials.

Crown Prince calls for encouragement to rural doctors, help to new graduates

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has called on health authorities to offer incentives for doctors employed in remote regions of Jordan and urged them to seek and implement means for helping newly graduated doctors to pass examinations set by the Jordan Medical Council (JMC) and find work.

Prince Hassan was speaking at a meeting held at the Royal Medical Services headquarters. The meeting was attended by Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, the presidents of the universities of Jordan and Yarmouk, RMS Director Daoud Hanania and other concerned officials.

Providing good health standards to citizens is among the priorities of national development in Jordan and, therefore, health authorities should lay down a clear groundwork for developing health services for all citizens in the country, Prince Hassan said.

Earlier, Prince Hassan visited Queen Alia Hospital at Tabarbour and toured its various sections and was briefed on its services.

He also opened a factory for manufacturing disposable medical material at Naour.

Postal charges go up in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Postal rates in Jordan will increase in implementation of resolutions taken by a Universal Postal Union (UPU) meeting in Hamburg and the Arab Postal Union (APU) conference in Damascus, Ministry of Communications Under-Secretary Mansour Ibn Tarif said Tuesday.

Addressing a meeting of directors of communications departments in Jordan, Mr. Ibn Tarif said that the new rates, which will be in force in the coming five years, will be in accordance with the following:

Surface mail: Sixty fils for Arab countries and 120 fils for the rest of the world.

Air mail: 80 fils for Arab countries and Pakistan (starting Jan. 1, 1987), 160 fils for Asia, Europe and Africa, and 240 fils for the rest of the world.

Mr. Ibn Tarif said that more information would be provided from post offices around the country.

According to Mr. Ibn Tarif surface mail rates have been increased by 50 per cent while air mail rates were increased by 27 per cent and these were still below international rates set by the UPU.

But, he said, the new tariff, which has been endorsed by the



His Majesty King Hussein, who returned home on Tuesday, is received by Her Majesty Queen Noor. His Royal Highness Prince Ali Ibn Hussein and Her Royal Highness Princess Inan (Petra photo)

Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, British Ambassador to Jordan John Coles and other senior officials.

Rifai visits Riyadh for talks with King Fahd

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai paid a brief visit to Saudi Arabia on Tuesday and was received in audience by King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz at the Royal Court in Riyadh.

Mr. Rifai was accompanied on the visit by Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayed, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Petra did not give details on the topics discussed at the Riyadh meeting, which, it said, was attended by Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz, Saudi Arabia's defence and civil aviation minister. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, Jordan's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Mohammad Rasoul Al Kallani and Saudi Arabia's Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Al Sultan.

Saudi Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz also received Mr. Rifai at the hospital where he is receiving treatment, Petra said.

Mr. Rifai enquired after the health of Prince Abdullah and conveyed His Majesty King Hussein's wishes for his speedy recovery. Prince Sultan and Prince Saud accompanied Mr. Rifai on his visit to the hospital.

Mr. Rifai and Mr. Fayed left for Riyadh at noon and returned to Amman in the evening. They were met upon returning here by Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali, cabinet members and other officials.

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Aden battles reerupt; president sets up base in home province

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Fighting broke out anew in the South Yemeni capital city of Aden on Tuesday between rival Marxist factions, as the struggle for supremacy in the small, embattled nation raged into its second week. Arab and Western diplomatic sources reported.

Sana'a-based diplomats were quoted by the AP as saying Soviet and North Yemeni efforts to arrange a ceasefire were meanwhile continuing.

According to these diplomats, the rebels led by former President Abdul Fattah Ismail and the vice chairman of praesidium, Ali Antar, were gaining more ground in the provinces and Aden, the capital.

President Ali Nasser Mohammad, who survived an assassination attempt Jan. 13, had set up his base in his hometown in the Abyan province, east of Aden, these diplomats said.

Aden Radio, controlled by the rebels, said the country was returning to normal, after fighting which began nine days ago. Evacuees have reported bodies littering the streets and Gulf Press reports put the casualty toll at up to 9,000.

Communications with South Yemen remained cut off, and both the military and political situation

remained confused. Soviet, French and British ships were waiting off South Yemen to resume a rescue operation in which over 3,000 foreign nationals have already been brought out to the East African port of Djibouti. But up to 600 were still waiting to be evacuated, the Defence Ministry in London said (See page 2).

Diplomats in Sana'a told Reuters Mr. Mohammad was in Abyan, his home province some 160 kilometres east of Aden, and was believed to have received some arms from Ethiopia during a visit there last week.

In Ethiopia, the state-run Addis Ababa Radio claimed that President Mohammad's side was the stronger in the bloody struggle.

It quoted Mr. Mohammad as describing his armed opponents as "a bunch of adventurers and narrow-minded tribalists."

Reading a statement from Mr. Mohammad, the Ethiopian radio said that with the exception of Aden the country was under the "legitimate control of the Yemen Socialist Party and government."

The rebels radio, which came on the air Sunday on the same frequencies of the government radio, has been denouncing Mr. Mohammad as an "autocratic, tyrannical regime" and claiming that

a "new collective leadership" has emerged in the Red Sea state.

The radio, said to be operating from the rebels' stronghold in Lahej, 50 kilometres north of Aden, was depicting a normal situation in the strife-torn country.

It said the YSP's politburo was still getting messages of support from throughout the country while a mass rally in Al Ghaydah, capital of the Mahrah region bordering Oman, had hailed the president's ouster.

The radio said on Tuesday the politburo had appointed an interim leadership comprising state security chief Saleh Montasser Al Siyali, former Foreign Minister Saleh Salem Mohammad and three top military intelligence officials.

It also said Prime Minister Abubaker Al Attas, now in Moscow, had sent a message to North Yemen, the Arab League and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat saying the power struggle in South Yemen was an internal affair.

Palestinian sources in Sana'a told Reuters a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) peace force sent to Aden from bases in North Yemen two days ago had been stopped at the border and the rebel leadership had rebuked Mr. Arafat for sending it.

INSIDE

Greece rejects U.S. theory against Libya, page 2
Senate passes JEA law, page 3
N. American Zionists and the Vatican, page 4
Finding Halley's Comet, page 5
Algeria is confident of reaching round two at Mexico, page 6
Saudi strategy spurs oil market, price war in offing, page 7
New Lesotho leader urges reconciliation, page 8

Greece rejects U.S. theory of Libyan role in extremist attacks

ATHENS (R) — Greece on Tuesday rejected the theory that Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi was behind last month's guerrilla attacks at Rome and Vienna airports and said Athens would maintain friendly relations with Arab states, including Libya.

The day after a visit by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead seeking support for economic sanctions against Libya, Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias told a news conference the Socialist government did not share American concern that Libya was fomenting "terrorist activities" in Europe.

"We have information from our own agencies that shows Libya was not behind the Rome and Vienna airport attacks," Mr. Papoulias said.

Five Greeks were among the 19 people killed in the Dec. 27 attacks, widely blamed on the radical Palestinian Abu Nidal group, which the U.S. has accused Libya of backing.

"Greece does not think economic or other sanctions would be effective and it does not intend to take any measures in that direction," Mr. Papoulias said.

Mr. Whitehead told reporters on Monday at the close of his talks that he had the impression that Greek leaders, including Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, had agreed that Libya backed terrorism.

A Greek government spokesman later denied this, saying "none of them agreed that Qadhafi had any involvement in terrorism."

Libyan forces to accept Arab, Muslim volunteers

LONDON (Agencies) — Libya will accept Arab and Islamic volunteers in its armed forces, Libyan television said Tuesday.

This implements decisions by pan-Arab basic people's congresses held in Libya and elsewhere, said the broadcast, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

"The volunteer will be treated as his ... Libyan military counterpart is treated in all respects," Libyan Television said.

It said the forces' general command "announces to all youths of the Arab and Islamic Nation the acceptance of civilian volunteers, men and women (wishing) to join the Arab Libyan air force ... navy and ... air defence and the colleges attached to them."

It also announced "the acceptance of officers, NCOs and soldiers who are still serving or no longer serving, (who wish) to volunteer for the air ... navy and air defence forces."

Earlier, Libyan Radio said the supreme command had issued a decision on the principles regulating the service of Arab volunteers in the Libyan forces.

The military commander of a Libyan high school said on Mon-

day that all Libyan students, both boys and girls, have to undergo intensive military training and are ready for suicide missions if Col. Muammar Qadhafi orders them.

A group of Western reporters was taken to Ali Awatid high school in downtown Tripoli and watched as uniformed students performed military drill and firing exercises with a battery of four 40-mm BM-21 "Stalin organ" rocket launchers.

One of the students was Seifeddin Qadhafi, the 13-year-old eldest son of the Libyan leader.

The school's military commander, Major Saad Ali Awatid, told the reporters that all Libyan secondary students now undergo military training as a compulsory part of their curriculum.

The training includes one month during each summer vacation.

Asked whether the students also train for the suicide commando missions that Col. Qadhafi has threatened to launch against the United States and Israel, Maj. Awatid replied:

"Yes, all Libyans are training for suicide missions. We are all ready to launch such operations, even in the United States and into the White House itself."

Mr. Papoulias said Tuesday that Mr. Whitehead had misinterpreted what the Greeks had told him.

"We will continue to maintain good and friendly relations with Libya, and nobody can exert pressure on us to change this policy," Mr. Papoulias said.

Greece and Libya signed a \$1 billion trade agreement, including an arms deal, in September 1984.

Mr. Papoulias maintained that Greek-U.S. ties, often stormy in the past, were improving and that the apparent conflict over Greek intentions towards Libya would not affect relations.

He said Mr. Whitehead had also given Greece information that Col. Qadhafi was behind bomb attacks in two adjacent Athens hotels last summer in which 24 British tourists were injured.

"The American evidence is not mandatory to be accepted. We will examine it and will reply in due course," Mr. Papoulias said.

He said that only a just, permanent, political solution in the Middle East, including the Palestinian problem, could minimise guerrilla activities in Europe.

Meanwhile in Bonn, Mr. Whitehead called on West Germany to cut oil imports from Libya, close

Tripoli's mission in Bonn and interrupt air links with Libya.

Speaking after talks with West German leaders, Mr. Whitehead said Washington had still not ruled out military action against Libya but was more interested in changing Col. Qadhafi's conduct that ousting him.

The U.S. official, in the midst of a tour of eight allied capitals to explain U.S. sanctions against Tripoli, said he had urged Bonn to adopt a four-point package of measures aimed at reducing links with Libya and starving Col. Qadhafi of funds.

West Germany has already ruled out economic sanctions, prompting irritation among U.S. officials. But Mr. Whitehead said Bonn ministers had promised to consider his proposals.

"We are not twisting the West Germans' arms but we are asking them to consider whether they can't do more," he added.

He said he had asked Bonn to reduce Libyan oil imports, worth \$2.1 billion last year, close Tripoli's mission in Bonn, halt air links and cut technology exports.

Mr. Whitehead was speaking at a news conference after talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Economics Minister Martin Bangemann.

He was also scheduled to meet Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann to discuss cooperation in improving security measures to reduce the danger of guerrilla attacks.

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Arab League postpones talks on U.S. sanctions

TUNIS (R) — The Arab League has again postponed a special foreign ministers' meeting called by Libya to discuss counter-measures to U.S. sanctions against Tripoli, according to Arab diplomatic sources.

Libya originally wanted the meeting to be held in Tunis on Jan. 13, and after a first postponement suggested it take place on Jan. 22, the sources said.

It has now been postponed for at least another five days in order that it take place after a European Community (EC) foreign ministers' meeting in Luxembourg on Jan. 27.

The EC talks were called to discuss U.S. sanctions imposed after last month's Rome and Vienna airport attacks in which 19 people died. Washington says Libya supported the attacks.

The sources said Arab League Secretary General Chadi Kibi was scheduled to meet West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn on Wednesday and Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek the

next day in The Hague.

The Netherlands currently holds the EC presidency.

EC member states have reacted coolly to American pressure to follow Washington's lead and impose sanctions on Libya.

Washington, which accuses Tripoli of supporting the extremist Abu Nidal group held responsible for the Rome and Vienna attacks, announced an economic embargo against Libya two weeks ago.

The first postponement of the Arab League meeting to discuss the sanctions was announced 10 days ago at a meeting of foreign ministers of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) in Fez, Morocco.

The decision to delay it again was taken on the fringe of an Afro-Arab conference in Damascus last week, the sources said.

The Arab League held a special council session in Tunis early this month at which it examined Israeli and American threats against Libya, but failed to formally condemn U.S. actions.

Mr. Vaerynne described Finnish-Egyptian relations as excellent and said both countries were "willing to develop them further."

Mr. Vaerynne told reporters that Mr. Mubarak had briefed him on Egypt's relations with the countries in the area, including Libya, Israel and Sudan, and discussed Egypt's peace-seeking efforts.

The Finnish minister said bilateral cooperation between Helsinki and Cairo focused on economic and developmental cooperation, energy, public health, agricultural industries and telecommunications.

"I have a big delegation of businessmen with me, and we are trying to study possibilities to expand economic relations," Mr. Vaerynne said.

He arrived on Saturday. The first three days were spent privately, sightseeing in the southern city of Luxor, site of the Pharaonic capital Thebes, and in Cairo.

An Egyptian Foreign Ministry statement said on Monday Mr. Vaerynne affirmed his country's support for the Arab call for an international conference on the Mideast to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

foreigners in our own homeland."

A high-ranking Turkish diplomat said a number of mainland Turks were sent to Cyprus after 1974 when Turkish troops seized the northern third of the island as a sanctuary for the 20 per cent Turkish Cypriot minority which had been scattered around the embattled island.

Cyprus has been partitioned since the 1974 invasion which followed a Greek Cypriot coup d'etat aimed at uniting the entire island with Greece.

The diplomat, who declined to be identified, said the Turks were agricultural workers who, because of a shortage of skilled agricultural labour among Turkish Cypriots, were needed to save the crops, particularly citrus.

The Turkish Cypriot population before the invasion was 120,000. It is now estimated at 150,000, according to reliable sources.

Many of the additions are mainland settlers but some are Turkish Cypriots returning from abroad, the diplomat said.

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Greek Cypriots on Monday charged Turkey with "systematic colonisation" by sending 60,000 mainland Turks to settle in northern Cyprus since 1974.

In a letter to Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Cyprus Ambassador Constantine Moushoutas said Turkey's aim is to "change the demographic structure of the island."

Mr. Moushoutas quoted from an article by a left-wing Turkish Cypriot politician who wrote that Turkish Cypriots are going abroad to find jobs while mainland Turks immigrate in the form of a labour force which is turned into a "voting force" for the conservative Turkish Cypriot leadership.

The politician, Ozgur Ozgur, opposes the leadership of Rauf Denkash, president of the breakaway Turkish republic of northern Cyprus.

Mr. Moushoutas said Mr. Ozgur wrote, "we are faced with the danger of becoming a minority in northern Cyprus... we shall become

foreigners in our own homeland."

A high-ranking Turkish diplomat said a number of mainland Turks were sent to Cyprus after 1974 when Turkish troops seized the northern third of the island as a sanctuary for the 20 per cent Turkish Cypriot minority which had been scattered around the embattled island.

Cyprus has been partitioned since the 1974 invasion which followed a Greek Cypriot coup d'etat aimed at uniting the entire island with Greece.

The diplomat, who declined to be identified, said the Turks were agricultural workers who, because of a shortage of skilled agricultural labour among Turkish Cypriots, were needed to save the crops, particularly citrus.

The Turkish Cypriot population before the invasion was 120,000. It is now estimated at 150,000, according to reliable sources.

Many of the additions are mainland settlers but some are Turkish Cypriots returning from abroad, the diplomat said.

foreigners in our own homeland."

British cargo ship rescues 200 from S. Yemen

LONDON (Agencies) — A British cargo ship diverted to South Yemen rescued nearly 200 Europeans on Tuesday from a beach 480 kilometres east of Aden, the ship's owners said.

The Diamond Princess, bound for Sudan, changed course for Yemen after an urgent request from the British Defence Ministry, the shipping firm Polly Peck International said.

About 200 refugees, believed to be mostly Europeans, were taken out to the ship from the port of Mukalla in small boats, a company spokesman told Reuters.

They were due to be transferred to a British naval ship, he added.

The Defence Ministry could not immediately confirm the company's account.

The reason for the presence of a large group of Europeans at Mukalla was not clear. Hundreds of Europeans have been evacuated from Aden, the South Yemeni capital, in an operation mounted jointly by Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

The Defence Ministry, meanwhile, said the British royal yacht Britannia had returned to Yemeni waters on Tuesday to take part in a further evacuation of up to 600 foreign nationals.

The Britannia's captain said fighting was believed to be raging around the Soviet embassy where many foreigners have taken refuge.

Rear Admiral John Garnier said in a telephone interview with British Broadcasting Corporation radio that he believed about 600 foreign nationals remained in Yemen, 200 of whom required evacuation.

The Foreign Office said in London that the yacht, in its third rescue mission, picked up 15 Britons, leaving about 25 still awaiting evacuation.

"This morning we were lying close off the beach at Khormaksar where fighting is still going on. The Soviet embassy was actually pinned down by rifle fire while we were talking to them," Adm. Garnier said.

The Britannia has already taken hundreds of evacuees to Djibouti in the Horn of Africa in two successful missions.

Some foreigners were believed to be trapped in the Soviet embassy, situated near a beach where refugees were instructed to gather for the rescue bid, the Foreign Office said.

Although Aden was relatively quiet on Tuesday, it was still not clear who was in charge. It added.

In Paris, French officials said France is waiting for a lull in the fighting to rescue remaining French nationals, including some who are injured.

About 15, including wounded and the last remaining diplomat, Ambassador Pierre Aubert, are in the embassy building.

So far there had been no lull in the bitter fighting between rebels and the government for control of South Yemen.

Khamenei boycotts state banquet in Zimbabwe

HARARE (Agencies) — Visiting Iranian President Ali Khamenei refused to attend a Zimbabwean state banquet in his honour Monday night because of the presence of women and alcohol, Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende said Tuesday.

In a statement, he said that no acceptable compromise could be reached on various points of difference between the hosts and the guests relating to the traditional Zimbabwean format of the banquet.

"Of particular significance in this respect was the Iranian objections to the proposed seating arrangements for women guests to the banquet and to the serving of wine," he added.

The dinner, in Harare's newest hotel, was attended by President Canaan Banana and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and went ahead without the Iranian visitors and without the customary speeches.

Mr. Khamenei, accompanied by 14 ministers, arrived on Monday from Angola on the final leg of a six-nation tour. The Iranian delegation of more than 100 people is travelling in two Boeing 707 aircraft and two smaller executive jets.

The Iranians are fundamentalist Muslims who abhor alcohol and refuse to attend functions where women mix freely with men.

The last-minute walkout began with Mr. Khamenei refusing to shake hands with three women in the government reception party — cabinet ministers Victoria Chitopo and Naomi Nkomo and Mrs. Janet Banana, wife of President Banana.

Hurried consultations were held in a bid to strike a compromise about the Iranians' objections to the unveiled women, to alcohol being served and dance music being played by the Zimbabwean police band.

After more than an hour, Mr. Mangwende announced that the banquet was cancelled.

Host President Banana, Prime Minister Mugabe and their Zimbabwean guests stayed on to enjoy the meal, which included lamb slaughtered to Islamic specifications under the supervision of mullahs in Mr. Khamenei's delegation.

Zimbabwe's leading newspaper, the Herald, published a rare late edition, leading its front page with an account of what it called "an unprecedented diplomatic incident."

The Iranian party is due to leave for home on Wednesday.

Iranians agree to free captive Sudanese in stages

KHARTOUM (AP) — Iran will release 41 Sudanese prisoners of war but will do it gradually to keep from "provoking extremist Iranian public opinion," Tehran's ambassador had told the Sudanese defence minister.

The prisoners are among 1,200 volunteers from the Sudanese armed forces sent by former President Jaafar Numeiri in 1982 and 1983 to fight with Iraq in its war with Iran.

The state-owned newspaper Al-Sahafa reported on Tuesday that Major General Osman Abdallah, the defence minister, and Iranian Ambassador Fridon Borzali told him of the decision in a meeting on Monday.

Mr. Abdallah said Gen. Borzali told him the captives would not be released en masse "to avoid provoking extremist Iranian public opinion, which considers the release of prisoners of war before (the war's) end as provocative to their feelings."

The paper said, however, that Mr. Abdallah ruled out the excuse.

It said Mr. Abdallah believes the gradual release is intended to monitor Sudan's intentions toward Iran and whether the government that overthrew Mr. Numeiri in a coup last April plans to send more troops to the Iraqis.

Missing soldiers could be PoWs in Syria, Israel TV says

TEL AVIV (AP) — At least one of the three Israeli soldiers declared missing after a tank battle at the beginning of the 1982 Lebanon war may still be a prisoner of war in Syria, according to Israel Television.

Family members of the three soldiers were told by officials in Paris that there was evidence that one or more of the men was still alive, more than 3½ years after they were last seen alive, the television said Monday night.

Zvi Feldman, U.S.-born Zachary Baumel and Yehuda Katz were all declared missing after the battle with Syrian forces at Sultan Yaakoub in eastern Lebanon on June 11, 1982.

The television did not say which of the three men was believed to be alive and did not identify the sources of the information.

Sgt. Hezi Shai, who was the commander of Baumel and Feldman's tank, and was one of three other missing Israeli soldiers declared in a prisoner exchange with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command last year, said after his release that he believed at least one of the other missing soldiers was still alive.

Feldman's and Baumel's mothers and Katz's sister took off for Europe on Sunday with Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who left for The Netherlands at the beginning of a 12-day trip, in the hope of receiving information about their missing relatives.

Israeli military sources, speaking on condition they were not identified, said they could not confirm that the three soldiers were still being held prisoners, but pointed out that there had been several previous reports, all unconfirmed, to that effect.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 771111-19

MAIN CHANNEL

16:00	Koran
16:20	Religious programmes
16:25	Children's Programmes
16:40	Health Programme
16:50	Scientific Programme
17:00	Programme Review
17:10	News in Arabic
17:20	Arabic Series
17:30	Programme Review
17:40	Varieties from Syria
17:50	News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:15	Le theatre de Boulevard
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Theater's Company
21:00	Documentary
21:30	News in English
22:00	Falcon Crest — Partners

RADIO JORDAN

8.55 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 94.60 KHz. SW
Tel: 774111-19

07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsweek
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	Morning Show
10:00	Pop Session
10:30	News Summary
11:00	Pop Session
11:30	News Summary
12:00	Pop Session
12:30	News Summary
13:00	Pop Session
13:30	News Summary
14:00	News Bulletin
14:30	Instrumentals
14:45	The Young Sound
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:30	Instrumentals
16:45	Old Favourites
17:00	Jordan Weekly
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Over a Cup of Tea
18:45	Arab Music
19:00	News Desk
19:20	Date with a Star
19:30	Morning Show
21:00	News Summary
21:30	Evening Show Contd.
21:55	News Summary
22:00	Evening Show Continued
22:30	News Summary

23:05	Evening Show Continued
23:57	News Headlines
24:00	Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

0.9, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00	Newsweek 06:30	Wavelength 06:40
06:40	Book Choice 06:45	Financial News 06:55
06:55	Reflections 07:00	World News 07:05
07:10	World News 07:15	What's New 07:20
07:25	What's New 07:45	The World Today 07:50
08:00	Newsweek 08:30	Mention 09:00
09:00	World News 09:20	24 Hours: News Summary 09:30
09:30	World News 09:45	What's New 09:50
09:55	What's That's Trend 10:00	World News 10:05
10:10	Reflections 10:15	Classical Record Review 10:20
10:25	Classical Record Review 10:30	Unquote 10:35
10:40	Unquote 10:45	World News 10:50
10:55	World News 11:00	Look Ahead 11:05
11:10	Look Ahead 11:15	Short Talks 11:20
11:25	Short Talks 11:30	News Summary 11:35
11:40	News Summary 11:45	World News 11:50
11:55	World News 12:00	News from Britain 12:05
12:10	News from Britain 12:15	Doctor Who 12:20
12:25	Doctor Who 12:30	A Letter from Wales 12:35
12:40	A Letter from Wales 12:45	Radio News 12:50
12:55	Radio News 13:00	The Fanning World 14:05
14:05	The Fanning World 14:10	Sports Round-up 14:15
14:20	Sports Round-up 14:25	World News 14:30
14:35	World News 14:40	Jerome Kern 14:45
14:50	Jerome Kern 14:55	American Giants 15:00
15:05	American Giants 15:10	News Summary 15:15
15:20	News Summary 15:25	Outlook 15:30
15:35	Outlook 15:40	Radio Newsweek 17:15
17:15	Radio Newsweek 17:20	Radio Archive 16:25
16:25	Radio Archive 16:30	World News 16:35
16:40	World News 16:45	Commentary 16:50
16:55	Commentary 17:00	The World Today 17:05
17:10	The World Today 17:15	World News 17:20
17:25	World News 17:30	A Letter from Wales 17:35
17:40	A Letter from Wales 17:45	Monitor 17:50
17:55	Monitor 18:00	Book Choice 19:05
19:05	Book Choice 19:10	Sports Round-up 20:00
20:00	Sports Round-up 20:05	Newsweek 20:10
20:15	Newsweek 20:20	Classical Record Review 20:25
20:30	Classical Record Review 20:35	Good Books 20:40
20:45	Good Books 20:50	24 Hour Stock Market Report 21:05
21:05	24 Hour Stock Market Report 21:10	Good Books 21:15
21:20	Good Books 21:25	Assignment 22:00
22:00	Assignment 22:05	News Summary 22:10
22:15	News Summary 22:20	World News 22:25
22:30	World News 22:35	Reflections 22:40
22:45	Reflections 22:50	World News 22:55
23:00	World News 23:05	Reflections 23:10
23:15	Reflections 23:20	World News 23:25
23:30	World News 23:35	Good Books 23:40
23:45	Good Books 23:50	World News 23:55

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1200 & SW 7200, 9465, 11740,
11925 & 15210 KHz

06:00	News 06:10	Newsweek 06:30	VOA Morning 07:00	News 07:10	Newsline 07:30
07:30	VOA Morning 08:00	News 08:10	World News 08:30	USA Morning News 08:45	World News 09:00
09:00	World News 09:15	World News 09:30	World News 09:45	World News 10:00	World News 10:15
10:15	World News 10:30	World News 10:45	World News 11:00	World News 11:15	World News 11:30
11:30	World News 11:45	World News 12:00	World News 12:15	World News 12:30	World News 12:45
12:45	World News 13:00	World News 13:15	World News 13:30	World News 13:45	World News 14:00
14:00	World News 14:15	World News 14:30	World News 14:45	World News 15:00	World News 15:15
15:15	World News 15:30	World News 15:45	World News 16:00	World News 16:15	World News 16:30
16:30	World News 16:45	World News 17:00	World News 17:15	World News 17:30	World News 17:45
17:45	World News 18:00	World News 18:15	World News 18:30	World News 18:45	World News 19:00
19:00	World News 19:15	World News 19:30	World News 19:45	World News 20:00	World News 20:15
20:15	World News 20:30	World News 20:45	World News 21:00	World News 21:15	World News 21:30
21:30	World News 21:45	World News 22:00	World News 22:15	World News 22:30	World News 22:45
22:45	World News 23:00	World News 23:15	World News 23:30	World News 23:45	World News 24:00

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	POPULAR LIFE OF JORDAN MUSEUM: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 10 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel: 637169.
EXHIBITION	
* French exhibition entitled "Nabesence de l'Eclat" at the French Cultural Centre (until Jan. 30).	
VIDEO	
* "La Muse et la Machine" at 4.00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre. Tel: 6610267	
American Centre. Tel: 644371	
British Council. Tel: 641520	
French Cultural Centre. Tel: 637009	
German Cultural Centre. Tel: 641993	
Soviet Cultural Centre. Tel: 644203	
Spanish Cultural Centre. Tel: 624049	
Turkish Cultural Centre. Tel: 637777	
Haya Arts Centre. Tel: 665195	
Husseini Youth City. Tel: 667181/6	
Y.W.C.A. Tel: 641793	
Y.W.M.C.A. Tel: 664251	
Amman Municipal Library. Tel: 637111	
University of Jordan Library. Tel: 843555	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes from 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Year-round. Tel: 651760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qai'a (Cliffed 180). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Holidays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muzium, Jabal Al-Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel: 630128.	
Museum of Military Memorabilia: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel: 664240.	
PRAYER TIMES	
05:13	Fajr
06:31	Sunrise
12:00	Zuhr
14:40	Asr
17:50	Maghrib
18:32	Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Ala information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 3300-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:30	London, Laraca (BA)
07:50	Karachi (PK)
08:35	Kuwait (KU)
08:55	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:05	Baghdad (IA)
09:15	Cairo (CA)
09:45	Amman (RJ)
09:45	Amman (RJ)
09:45	Amman (RJ)
09:50	Jeddah (RJ)
09:55	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:00	Amman (RJ)
12:10	Bahrain (GA)
13:45	Kuwait (KU)
15:05	Tripoli Laraca (LF)
15:10	Istanbul (RJ)
17:30	Paris, Damascus (AN)
17:30	Cairo, Cairo (RJ)
17:35	Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
17:50	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:45	Damascus (TY)
17:50	London, Paris (RJ)
18:00	Madrid, Moscow (RJ)
18:00	Rome (RJ)
18:25	Beirut (ME)
18:30	Istanbul (RJ)
19:30	Baghdad (IA)
20:00	Cairo, Damascus (TY)
20:30	Frankfurt-Damascus (LH)
21:15	Tripoli-Damascus (PK)
00:25	Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:30	Istanbul, Amsterdam (KLM)
07:00	Amman (RJ)
07:10	Laraca (RJ)
08:10	Laraca, London (BA)
08:30	Amman (RJ)
08:50	Athens, Rome (PK)
10:15	Damascus, Rome (AZ)
10:30	Damascus, Cairo (TY)
12:00	Belgrade, London (BA)
12:30	Istanbul (RJ)
12:50	Laraca, Zurich (SK)
13:30	Doha, Dubai, Muscat (GF)
13:50	Cairo (RJ)
14:00	Kuwait (KU)
16:00	Laraca-Tripoli (RJ)
16:40	Jeddah (SA)
16:45	Amman (RJ)

19:40	Dhahran (RJ)
19:45	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
20:10	Baghdad (RJ)
20:15	Jeddah (RJ)
20:30	Dubai, Muscat (RJ)
20:30	Baghdad (IA)
20:45	Cairo (RJ)
21:15	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
22:15	Karachi (PK)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Tatusus Ociosynski
— Ben Hana
— Jolly Turkish
— Aban Kobis

Amal Kavar and Sons Company, Tel: 622324-9 for a ship's service.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

The sky will be partly cloudy to cloudy with chances of scattered showers and southeasterly moderate winds in the Gulf of Aqaba, the winds will be southerly moderate and rough seas.

Amman	2/10
Aqaba	9/18
Deserts	0/11
Jordan Valley	5/16

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 12, Aqaba 19. Humidity readings: Amman 48 per cent, Aqaba 42 per cent.

MONEY EXCHANGE

	Thuesday rates
	Local sellbuy rates in J.S.
Bahraini dinar	972 578
Dutch guilder	132.7/ 133.8
Egyptian gineha	209 214
Iranian rials	49 48
Irani dollar	338/ 348
Japanese yen (for 100)	181.5/ 183
Kuwait dollar	1271/ 1278
Lebanese lira	17/ 19
Qatari riyal	1068
Qatari riyal	100/ 102
Saudi riyal	101/ 103
Swedish crown	48.1/ 48.5
Sri Lanka	176/ 177.5
Syrian Lira	22 23
UAE dirham	99 101
U.K. sterling pound	520.7/ 524.9
U.S. dollar	367/ 370.1

Senate passes JEA law despite opposition

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The 1976 draft law on electricity, which regulates the Jordan Electricity Authority's (JEA) administration, functions and services, was endorsed by the Upper House of Parliament on Tuesday, but only after a fervent debate. Deputies, senators who questioned some of the law's articles.

The Senate returned the draft law on electricity to its legal committee for reassessment on Jan. 18. Members, including Dr. Khalid Al-Saleh, who is the Senate legal committee's rapporteur, urged the House to endorse the law as it is. The House, in turn, urged the Senate to endorse the law as it is. The House, in turn, urged the Senate to endorse the law as it is.

Dr. Saleh, who is a renowned economist and researcher, reiterated his dissatisfaction with the committee's suggestion and said it only proved the law's out-of-date and not in core of content. He also launched into a harsh criticism of the committee's current role and said: "It has become a habit for us not to discuss any law's content in full so as to avoid lengthy discussions once the law is put to vote. The House only wants to pass laws."

Mr. Tarawneh urged Mr. Lawzi to retract his criticism. "This charge not only defines the committee but also the House," he said. Dr. Saleh was then asked to withdraw that particular comment.

Dr. Saleh, however, continued to make remarks on various aspects of the draft law which he said the committee had failed to address, but was countered by Mr. Tarawneh and Senator Mithqal Al-Khateeb who said the House should approve the law as it was approved by the committee.

Under the approved 1976 law, the JEA will be an independent institution functioning under the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and not the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The JEA's board of directors, under the approved law, will comprise the minister, his under-secretary, JEA's director general as well as five members to be appointed by the Prime Minister. The former seven-member board of directors was directly appointed by the Prime Minister.

The law also gave JEA full authority to manufacture its required electrical equipment and to construct the lines for any electricity project. Dr. Saleh, who believes the JEA should not be given a green light to produce electrical equipment, backed his argument by saying: "There are private sector companies working in this field and it has been a tradition for the government to enter the market and compete with this sector."

As an alternative to this article, Dr. Saleh said that, if the JEA is to manufacture its own equipment, it (the JEA) should pay compensation for the private sector's losses.

Dr. Saleh also provided data, figures, analysis and legal logistics to back his arguments. He also said that the amendments to the law did not address JEA's budget and the percentage of annual revenues it was allowed to maintain in accordance with any company's fixed legal reserves. None of Dr. Saleh's suggestions on the draft law were approved by the House and deputy Abdul Rahman Khalifeh said: "I thought we were here to legislate and not to be given lectures on legal sciences."

Deputy Walid Salah, who was asked by Mr. Lawzi to comment on the suggestions, added: "In principle I agreed with Dr. Saleh's amendments, but I believe that we should not carry out any structural adjustments to the law's articles."



The Upper House of Parliament Tuesday debates a draft law for the Jordan Electricity Authority (Petra photo)

Prince Hassan patronises conference on labour exchange, employment

By Elia Nasrallah
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — A two-day symposium on Arab cooperation in labour exchange and employment will open at the Arab Thought Forum (ATF) headquarters in Amman on Sunday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

ATF sources told the Jordan Times that nearly 35 participants from Arab countries and Jordan, along with delegates from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO), will take part in the discussions which will centre on inter-Arab cooperation in the employment of workers.

The ILO will be represented by Mr. Roger Bohning, chairman of international migration and foreign employment and ILO Assistant Director for Arab Affairs Chafiq Barakat, while the ALO is to be represented by Abdul Hussein Muslem, the organisation's assistant director, and Mr. Mohammad Al Amin Faris, director of ALO's workforce and training department. Both delegations will submit working papers to the meeting, the sources said.

Working papers
But, according to the sources, the main working paper will be

submitted by Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jaber, former Minister of Labour and Social Development and chairman of the Amman-based Arab Consultancy board of trustees. His paper will tackle the present labour situation and the outlook for the future, the sources added.

Delegates from Kuwait, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates and other Arab countries will be present at the meeting, along with specialists from Jordan and representatives of the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation, the Jordan Pension Fund and other institutions concerned with labour and employment in Jordan.

Among the leading Jordanian officials to attend the meeting will be Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Al Haj Hassan. The ATF symposium follows an announcement in Amman on Monday about new measures dealing with the employment of foreign labour in Jordan. The announcement said that 30,000 unemployed Jordanians warrants that drastic action be taken against non-Jordanians working illegally in the country and against those employing workers without permits. The new measures impose heavy fines on violators of the Labour Law and expose non-Jordanians to immediate expulsion if they are found to be violating the regulations.

Announcing the measures, Mr.

Haj Hassan said that his ministry will stop issuing work permits or renewing invalid ones for non-Jordanians employed in administrative work, accountancy, clerical work, sales, education and secretarial jobs.

Labour attaché comments on new regulations

Mr. Mohammad Abdul Razzak, the labour attaché at the Egyptian Embassy in Jordan, said Tuesday that this country was quite satisfied with Jordan's treatment of Egyptian workers in the Kingdom.

Commenting on the new measures concerning foreign labourers, Mr. Abdul Razzak said that his office appreciates the good treatment which Egyptians receive in Jordan from both the private and public sectors. The Labour Ministry is introducing the new procedures after discovering that a large number of Egyptian workers have been carrying out jobs in Jordan without formal permits and in violation of local regulations. Mr. Abdul Razzak said.

He went on to say that his office will cooperate fully with the Ministry of Labour to enable it to control the labour market in Jordan and he appealed to all Egyptians to comply with the Jordanian regulations and thereby avoid fines and penalties.

Obeid in Cairo for meeting on public transport services

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan is taking part in a meeting on public transport in developing nations which opened in Cairo on Tuesday. Minister of Transport Farhi Obeid and Director General of the Public Transport Corporation Ibrahim Mahadin are attending the meeting which will discuss a number of working papers dealing with public transport facilities in developing countries.

Following the Cairo meeting, Mr. Obeid will go on to Tunis on Thursday to take part in an Arab ministers of transport conference which will discuss working papers on an Arab sectoral transport strategy designed to ensure closer transport links among Arab countries.

Yarmouk holds symposium on new pharmaceutical methods

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A symposium on pharmaceutical industries, tablets and tablet coating opened here on Tuesday under the patronage of Yarmouk University President. Adnan Badran.

Leading pharmacists, drug manufacturers and industrialists are participating in the two-day symposium which aims to introduce the latest techniques in capsule manufacturing as well as advanced methods of coating tablets.

The symposium, organised by the Faculty of Pharmacy at Yarmouk University in cooperation with the British-based Maheedy drug industries, and a U.S.-based drug firm, will provide up-to-date information on the formulation of dosages and also aims to increase the knowledge of participants in drug-related techniques. Another objective of the symposium is to

promote cooperation between the Faculty of Pharmacy and pharmaceutical industries on the local and international levels.

In a speech he delivered at the opening of the symposium, Dr. Badran praised the constant improvement of the pharmaceutical industry in the Kingdom and said that the university would continue to hold similar seminars and assemblies in order to help the sector.

Dr. Najj Najebe, dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy at Yarmouk University, also delivered a speech in which he pointed out the importance of drug industries in Jordan. He described them as a pillar of the national industrial sector.

Tuesday's working papers included a research on the physics of tablet compression presented by Dr. J. Fell from Manchester University in England, tablet technology by Mr. A. Thakker from Manesty and a third on Spheronisation technology by Mr. D. Mehra from the U.S.

Mu'ta, Antiquities Department plant trees to mark Arbor Day

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mu'ta University has announced plans to plant 22,000 fruit and forest tree saplings at Al Hussein grove not far from the campus, in addition to 40,000 saplings within the campus itself in the course of the country's Arbor Day celebrations.

The university said that the planting of trees will take place on

Jan. 27 with students and staff taking part in the celebration.

In Amman, the Department of Antiquities Tuesday celebrated Arbor Day with its staff visiting archaeological sites at Nweijeh, Qweismeh, Qsar Harraneh and Qsar Amra where trees were planted. The saplings were supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Delegation ends talks on trade relations with Soviet Union, India

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce has returned to Amman from Damascus after holding talks on trade relations with the Soviet Union and India.

The leader of the delegation Hamdi Al Taba'a said that aspects of Arab-Soviet trade and ways of developing it were discussed during a two-day meeting of officials and representatives from trade sectors on both sides grouped in the Arab-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

Among the main topics discussed by the participants were barter trade, especially in industrial and construction materials, the transfer of technology, energy, geological research, the training of workers and irrigation. Mr. Taba'a said.

He said that the Arab side to the meeting explained the private sector's role in trade and called for an increase in cooperation with the private sector in the Soviet Union. Both sides agreed on the importance of promoting financial and banking cooperation to encourage trade and called for organising joint Arab-Soviet industrial exhibitions to highlight products from both sides. Mr. Taba'a pointed out.

The delegation, he said, also took part in the Arab-Indian Trade Council meeting which opened in Damascus on Jan. 18. The council meeting called on the Indian and Arab sides to adhere to international standards and specifications, to improve means of communications in order to spread trade information and also to exchange visits by trade officials and trade groups. Mr. Taba'a said.

The council discussed Indian-Arab cooperation in electronic and petrochemical engineering industries, launching joint Arab-Indian industries and providing Arab capital for investments in India, Mr. Taba'a added. He said that initial agreement was reached by council members to develop and promote the council's activities and to make the council into a joint Arab-Indian chamber of trade. The two sides also agreed to hold their next meeting in India in 1987.

Arab countries call on UNRWA to relocate its headquarters

Qatanani outlines host states' requests to deficit-hit agency

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees have urged the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to transfer its headquarters from Vienna to its field of operations in Arab countries with the purpose of reducing the agency's expenses which in turn could help it meet its commitments, Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Under Secretary Ahmad Qatanani said Tuesday.

Speaking upon his return from a meeting held in Tunis, Dr. Qatanani said that the Arab countries concerned presented their views on an UNRWA delegation which travelled from Vienna to Tunis to meet with the Arab delegations.

According to Dr. Qatanani, the views expressed by the Arab countries attending the meeting were as follows:

— The Arab countries emphasise that relief services for Palestinian refugees should be the responsibility of the international community and we (the Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees) urge UNRWA to re-examine its procedures when preparing the agency's annual budgets as these budgets should provide for the real needs of the refugees.

— UNRWA should adopt a policy which is more in line with the serious dimensions of the Palestinian issue.

— UNRWA should rescind all austerity measures and continue to offer normal services to refugees.

— The agency should reconsider its budget for 1985 and 1986 because the projected deficits have political considerations.

Dr. Qatanani said that the Arab delegations stressed their countries' keenness on continued cooperation with UNRWA and voiced appreciation to the agency's staff but they urged UNRWA to resume services which had been disrupted and to adhere to U.N. resolutions in this respect.

He said that the UNRWA delegation leader explained the deficit in the agency's budget and requested Arab financial aid to offset this deficit and help UNRWA solve its problems. The UNRWA delegation leader offered to refugees by Arab host countries and the extra burdens they shoulder in this respect and he said that UNRWA headquarters is keen to maintain consultation and cooperation with host countries. Dr. Qatanani continued.

He added that the UNRWA delegation promised to convey the Arab countries' views to the agency's headquarters in Vienna.

The Jordanian delegation, according to Dr. Qatanani, spoke on behalf of the delegations of Syria, Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, presenting Arab views with regard to UNRWA's services to refugees.

He said that the meeting recommended that the Arab del-

egations' views be relayed to the Arab League council meeting for full discussion. The meeting also urged Arab countries to ask UNRWA to provide an additional budget which would enable it to resume its normal level of services to refugees taking into account the increase in the number of refugees and the rising cost of living. Dr. Qatanani added.

New budget

He went on to say that the meeting entrusted the host countries and the PLO to work out an integrated draft budget for UNRWA which would cater for the real needs of the Palestinian refugees, and this budget would be presented to the U.N. General Assembly at its next session.

During their meeting, held over the past few days, the Arab delegations reviewed the general conditions of refugees in the East and West Banks of Jordan in the light of a report presented by the Jordanian delegation. They also discussed the general economic conditions in Israel and the adverse effects of Israeli austerity measures on Arab inhabitants living in the occupied territories. Dr. Qatanani pointed out.

He said that the meeting formed a committee comprising the Arab League, the PLO and Jordan to work out a report and for presentation to the Arab League council.

Furthermore, the meeting studied memos on Palestinian affairs around the world and the recent United States legislation directed against the PLO, and a report by the Arab League on the development of the Palestine problem. Dr. Qatanani continued.

Al Aqsa Mosque

He said that special attention was given to Israeli aggression on Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem and the serious consequences inherent in such aggression. The meeting issued a statement condemning attempts by Israeli extremists to storm the holy shrine and described these acts as a flagrant violation of the sanctity of a holy place and defiance of Muslim feelings, according to Dr. Qatanani. He said that the meeting expressed the view that an emergency Arab meeting be held at the highest level to discuss the situation in the occupied Arab lands.

The meeting, he added, recommended that a special day, to be named "Al Aqsa Day," be observed and that meetings and seminars should be held on the day. August 21, which is the date of the Israeli attempt to burn Al Aqsa Mosque in 1969.

He concluded that the meeting decided to hold its next session in Damascus in June and to convene a Palestinian educational conference in May in Amman.

Meanwhile, UNRWA has just announced that it needs \$157 million in cash to finance its operations in the Near East area and to meet its health and educational commitments to Palestinian refugees.

In a press release issued in Amman, UNRWA said that last year the agency received \$137 million in donation from different countries, the lowest for four years but its operations managed to continue thanks to a \$13 million extra donation from Japan, Australia, Kuwait, Holland and Scandinavian countries.

Sweeping campaign aims to crack down on unscrupulous travel agents, tour operators

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The government has launched a sweeping campaign to eliminate unscrupulous travel operators and to ensure an inflow and outflow of tourism. Tourism Authority Director General Nasri Atallah said Tuesday.

The government's campaign follows an alarming increase in the number of tourism and travel agencies in Jordan which claim to promote Jordan domestically and abroad, but which in fact use tourism as a cover for their personal aims," said another source at the authority who asked not to be named.

According to Tourism Authority statistics, there are at present 240 registered travel and tourism agencies. "Out of this number there are only 14 agencies promoting Jordan domestically and internationally," Mr. Atallah told the Jordan Times in an interview.

The majority of the remaining 226 agencies have exploited Egyptian workers and have taken advantage of the Egyptian labour movement from Egypt to Iraq via Jordan and vice versa," he said. "Other tourism agencies only work on the basis of selling air and sea tickets to get their commissions," Mr. Atallah continued.

"When it comes to organising out-going tours, we have only five or six professional tour operators, who are the wholesalers, while some of the small and medium-sized agencies have often cheated Jordanians by organising out-going tours promising people something which in fact never existed," the director general said. "A lot of Jordanian tourists, who travelled abroad on one of these 'travel today, pay tomorrow' tours were either stranded in Europe, received less than they had been promised, or in some cases, whole tours were cancelled on the departure day," he explained.

Mr. Atallah supported his arguments by showing the Jordan Times a pile of complaints and unpaid claims which were forwarded to him by both Jordanian

tourists and foreign tour operators who had paid in advance for tours which were cancelled at the last minute.

As a reaction to what he described as the abuse of Jordanian tourists by these small, local tour operators, which he declined to name, Mr. Atallah said that the government's "one and only option was to interfere and put an end to the prevailing chaos."

New regulations

On Jan. 7, Minister of Information, Culture, Tourism and Antiquities Mohammad Al Khatib issued unprecedented directives which called for new measures to regulate tourism and travel agencies under the 1966 law. "This was the only reasonable and fair solution to curb the problem and to organise the market," said Mr. Atallah.

One of the main points in the regulations, which were issued in accordance with the 1966 law and tourism law, is that each travel or tourism agency or both has to raise its deposit to JD 5,000, up from JD 2,000, and tour offices organising group tours abroad can only do so if they submit a JD 20,000 bank guarantee to pay for any damage that might ensue, or violations of the terms provided for in the original tour programme.

"The travel and tourism field in Jordan was a fiasco and a mixed vegetable soup," commented Royal Tours Director Mohammad Kurdi and he also stressed that he was 100 per cent in favour of all the newly-introduced regulations. Royal Tours, which opened in 1979, is the in-house tour operator of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and is also a whole sale out-going tour operator grouping more than 30 retailers in Jordan.

"I believe that a deposit of JD 20,000 is very fair and will not affect the five or six professional out-going tour operators," said Mr. Kurdi. Retailers will continue to get their commissions and the credibility of all professional out-going tour organisers will be maintained, commented another

owner of a travel agency. Mr. Kurdi explained that all the cases of mis-treatment of Jordanian tourists abroad were because the small and medium sized tour operators had no professional experience, and thus they could not interfere to change the course of action abroad once they faced any problems.

Being both an in-house and out-house tour operators for Alia, we care for our image, while the majority of other out-going tour operators are business-minded whose ultimate goal is profit," said Mr. Kurdi.

Mr. Atallah, who stressed that the JD 20,000 bank guarantee will only be a seasonal venture depending on the duration of the local operators' out going tour, believes that financial control was the only means to curb any violations. He explained that a committee comprising a representative of the Union of Jordanian Tourism Offices, the head of the hotel union, the head of tourism services and himself will supervise all reported violations and will decide the penalty.

The regulations also stipulated that licences will not be renewed for any tourism office unless it brought in tourists who stayed in Jordan a total of 2,000 nights, while licences will not be issued to more than one branch unless the owner was an agent for an airline company as well.

The majority of these so-called travel and tourism agencies in Jordan have not attracted one single tourist between them, while six agencies have managed to attract the bulk of tourists, Mr. Atallah continued.

Mr. Kurdi explained that Royal Tours attracts a lot of European and American tourists who come to Jordan on different destination programmes and at reasonable prices. "Europeans come to Jordan on a 10-day tour which takes them to Aqaba and all the historical sites. Americans often chose our tours which take them to Jordan and the West Bank," he said. "When we are marketing Jordan abroad, we use the country as a gateway to the Holy Land since we believe in the importance of preserving this gateway and hence consolidating the steadfastness of the Arab Palestinians who live in the occupied West Bank," he said. Royal Tours are also organisers of domestic tours to Aqaba and Mr. Kurdi claims that they are the only agency which has promoted domestic tourism.

Both Mr. Atallah and Mr. Kurdi agree that Jordanians should not be banned from travelling abroad since there are no local alternatives. But they say that the least which could be done is to help and promote Jordan nationally. "I would guess that 90 per cent of Jordanians have never been to Petra, either because it is too expensive a trip or because there are no adequate facilities,"



Nasri Atallah

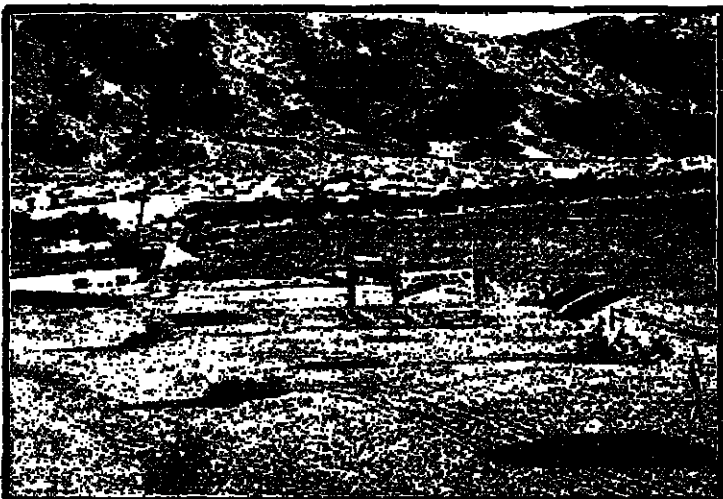
Mr. Kurdi said. Mr. Atallah promised that the Tourism Authority will launch an intensive campaign to encourage national tourism in Aqaba and he added that both the private and public sector should give more attention to trying to upgrade Jordan's tourism facilities.

Other regulations issued by the minister of Jan. 7 state that the Tourism Authority director general should be fully convinced that the applicant for a new travel or tourism office will be capable of undertaking essential functions required from him in the field of travel and tourism and that the authority is authorised to offer incentives to tourism offices which organise regional and international tours to Jordan.

Mr. Atallah commented on these two regulations and pledged his support to all tour operators who sell Jordan abroad and who help to increase the country's income. "I will offer their foreign tour operators free familiarisation trips to Jordan so that they get a clear picture of what Jordan is when they promote it and I will provide them with free publications and brochures," said the director general in an enthusiastic tone.

Mr. Khatib's directives banned all offices from selling land transport tickets and confined their operations to selling sea and air travel tickets. Mr. Atallah, who described the local land transport agencies as a "monopoly block," cited interesting examples of how some land transport companies exploited Egyptian workers who used Jordan as a gateway to cross to Iraq. He said that branches of Jordanian travel agencies based in Iraq sell Egyptian workers land travel tickets from Baghdad to Aqaba but the bus stops in Amman and the Egyptians are forced to buy another ticket and use another bus which drops them at Al Rabie, north of Aqaba. Another bus takes them from Al Rabie to the port and a fourth bus takes them from the port to their ship.

Mr. Kurdi asserted that Jordanians in general have ignored the tourism sector and have underestimated its value as a source of national income for Jordan. As a remedy, he suggested the establishment of a chamber for tourism to supervise this vital and neglected sector.



The Tourism Authority has plans to market Aqaba as a tourist destination on both the domestic and international levels (J.T. file photo)

North American Zionists and the Vatican

By George Weller

NO POPE, however respectful of the Old Testament, can view Israel's abrupt expansion into Arabia and its lonely grip on afflicted Jerusalem with much sympathy. In the Vatican, as in teeming Eurasia and bustling Latin America, the spell of David's new empire is fleeting. Catholics cannot fail to remind themselves that their Crusades took only 70 years to reach a sterile stop. For that reason, early last year, when John Paul II began planning for the 20th anniversary of the great Ecumenical Council II, it never occurred to him to invite the Jews: it was planned to be a quiet in-house "verification and promotion," thrifily confined to only about one in eight of the church fathers.

To the "liberal" American and Canadian Zionists, each pope represents an opportunity.

It is the American style for Jews to be continually marking each step up the economic ladder by a mutual dance of brotherhood. They yearn for more persuasive nearness. Not so the Vatican. To Catholic theologians this kinship preached in America by Christian well-wishers and Jewish leaders is a private fantasy of their own. Where is the reciprocal bond? Christians revere both Old and New Testaments equally. But Jews ignore the witness to Jesus of the Apostles in the New Book. Christians extend sainthood equally to their own martyrs and the Jewish prophets and patriarchs. Jews provide no haloes for Christian gurus.

Hence, in being bypassed, Orthodox rabbis felt no snub. But the more affluent, large North American sects, the "liberal" Reform and Conservative, are used to setting the objectives and pace of the U.S. Congress. From the no-nonsense Pope revealed the coming review, these American Jews moved in. They yearned for debate. Israel's imperial status was waning. But it appeared that Judah might be built up by a holiness conferred by Catholics on the horrors of the Holocaust, and a legitimate title conferred on the two captives of Jerusalem.

To the "liberal" American and Canadian minority of Zionists,

however, each pope, with his 800 million faithful, represents an opportunity. If the pontiff can perhaps be turned around like an Illinois senator, he may be placed into dropping one third of Christianity's title to Jerusalem. If that manipulation succeeds, the possibility increases that in the United Nations, where Israel's expansions have shrunk its legitimacy, another voting recovery like that of 1948 may be engineered.

At the 1965 Council, after three hard years of patient stroking of professorial Pope Paul VI (a Westerner, ignorant of the Middle East), the Zionists made their move. With the close advice and the sympathy of Cardinal Bea, a Jesuit humanist, certain Jews of North America — not the Israelis — took a strong part in the formulation of the declaration of *Nosm Aemk* (In Our Age). Here a Catholic hand was outstretched to all faiths, even agnostics and atheists. But "the Jews" — in fact the North Americans — won a couple of extra paragraphs. By lauding Paul for his initiative, 20 years later, the same minority gained an outsider's bid to re-appear in strength. "Liberal" American rabbis and Zionists, politicized American priests got the use of the Angelus in University and began throwing messages of devotion (and criticism) over the walls, hoping to enter.

Paul VI ended up looking like the pathetic victim of an Israeli ruse.

In fact, Paul's decree was not a living document, except for its manipulation by the American minority. *In Our Age* had been a painful and embarrassing anachronism after the Six Day War of 1967 through which the Israelis quadrupled their empire. Paul had ended up looking like the pathetic victim of an Israeli ruse. His submissive role in the grab of Jerusalem, slower even than President Johnson's protest, was normally more decisive. Johnson, as we now know, was entrapped by his Zionist White House cabal of Justice Abe Fortas (his family lawyer and election planner), the two Rostow brothers, and Truman's Zionist manager Clark Clifford. Pope Paul's undoing came

through an American investment hustler, Bernard Cornfeld, then riding a boom of millions, who had spent a year in Israel as a boy. In gratitude he promised Israel an orphanage and later a business school and hired Ben Gurion's son as his chief salesman for his "fund-of-funds." But Cornfeld's most valuable act of cooperation was in dreaming up an international peace conference under joint Jewish and Catholic auspices to be held in Geneva. It turned out to serve as a diversion and curtain raiser for Israel's lighting campaign to seize total control of Jerusalem and quadruple its empire's size.

Pope Paul VI, when he gave Cornfeld the right to use the name of Pope John XXIII's popular encyclical *Pacem in Terris* as the slogan for the conference, had apparently no idea that the papacy was being delivered up as a diversion to cover the surge of Israeli troops into international Jerusalem. When the last of Cornfeld's happy freeloaders were leaving Geneva at the end of May, the U.S. was secretly sending photo-reconnaissance planes from England to serve Israel and soon bombs were to rain down on Jordan and Egypt. Paul, the innocent, was instantly changed into a dupe. Could he, humiliated and exploited, raise his papal hand in protest (as Johnson timidly did) when Israel claimed Jerusalem forever? He could not.

Not only the Muslim world, but all the Christian sects were waiting for leadership from the Vatican, but Paul was stunned, stupefied. The ignominious last, the mortal blunder of a pope who John called gently "my Hamlet." Six months after Paul had joined Johnson in surrendering Jerusalem, pope and president met with eerie appropriateness in the Vatican on Christmas Eve. Whatever embarrassment both may have felt was covered by Johnson giving Paul non-stop sales talk on American innocence in Vietnam; he did not mention Jerusalem. Another year later Cornfeld boldly used Christ as to bring his Russian mother, Sophie, to the Vatican with triumphant books covering his peace conference.

The auguries were good for Israel and got better when John Paul II appeared. After all, Wojtyla, in the underground, had hidden Jews from the Nazis. His selection was a

special blessing for Joseph Lichten, the elderly Polish Jew, who in 1966 as "ambassador" of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) (and now an American citizen) had adroitly steered Paul's education. Lichten encouraged his New York superiors with such tidbits as Wojtyla's favourite schoolmate being a Jewish boy, and, as bishop in intellectual Cracow, he had lectured in synagogues. In his weekly Common News he had emphasized Jewish losses, the Holocaust (a buzzword then uncoined), and even forgiveness for the Jews who had accepted soft Communist party jobs. A good record for Rome guaranteeing a fair hearing for whichever wing of Jewry spoke first, and louder, the powerful Israeli Polish Jews or the affluent American liberals.

But what did the Jews want this year? Since the mid-April American opener in Rome, there was nothing but the news from ADL national director, Nathan Perlmutter, that the materials produced for Catholic schools, with cooperation of the Archdiocese of New York. It may have been this claim that caused the pope to give orders that his Dutch helper on brotherhood matters, Cardinal Johannes Willebrands, should produce some Catholic guidance. So Willebrands wrote a precise and careful 12-page document. It dodged the stern issues of mixed marriages and the Orthodox unwillingness to appear at joint marriage rituals, but it wound up with a propitiatory fraternal confession that Catholics, unaware of the sainthoods of Abraham, the Jewish patriarchs and prophets, suffered from a "painful ignorance of the history and traditions of Judaism." Only negative aspects and often caricature seem to form part of the stock ideas of many Christians.

Such a penitential close was expected to win rabbinical hearts and minds. But it didn't work. The nanna they were looking for was Israel's sanctity, a divine meaning for the involuntary "sacrifice" of the Holocaust, and gusts of hearty, intensive politicization. What they found, instead, was a dry little paragraph that actually rendered improper the picture of martyred Israel already compressed into the diocesan reading schedules by ADL in New York. And on the

penultimate page was a statement which rules out John Paul II following the semi-Zionist path of Paul VI:

The existence of the State of Israel and its political options should be envisaged not in a perspective which is in itself religious, but in their reference to common principles of international law.

It was time for calling up reserves. The Israelis sent to Rome another body called "the Committee on Inter-religious Consultations." "Regressive" was their word for the papal Vokes.

The ADL strove to cool matters by sending two of its top directors to the Vatican for the elevation to cardinal of Archbishop John O'Connor of New York and Bernard Law of Boston. Both published ardent brotherhood messages to the newspapers, and the Boston ADL envoy claimed he had changed Law's views. O'Connor resisted a little. He told six organizations at Temple Emanuel that he was still wrestling with Jewish insistence that the "Chosen People," as *Vokes* admitted they were originally (but no longer), were owed much because "no suffering in all history can be comparable to the Holocaust and therefore it is sacrilegious for any of us to enunciate our suffering and compare it with yours." He pleaded not for recognition that the Holocaust included also many Christians, "but that the common frame of reference of all people everywhere is suffering. We each of us are sufferers." Catholicism had undergone "enormous suffering over centuries." The new cardinal stood firm. "We cannot accept a trivialisation of our sorrows and suffering and oppression, a brushing off of them as not worthy of consideration because not comparable to the mystery of the suffering of the Holocaust."

Pope Paul's undoing came through an American investment hustler, Bernard Cornfeld.

While Cardinal O'Connor was being peppered with barbs from rabbis dissenting with Rome, the inexhaustible ADL invented a protective publicity event. When Pope Paul VI was bound to the wheel of brotherhood, his main

assistant was Cardinal August Bea. So the ADL invented a Cardinal Bea medal and set up \$200-a-plate dinners in his honour. ADL-wise, the reluctant O'Connor was in orbit. ADL invited Edgar Bronfman, a Toronto Zionist, who has been given credit for helping Israel to effect certain "unofficial" diplomatic and economic ties with Poland, which fit neatly into the new Gorbachev thaw. Bronfman took O'Connor by surprise by suggesting that since undoubtedly he was in regular phone communication with the Pope, he should suggest to His Holiness that the Jews of North America were hoping that the Vatican would soon recognise Israel. Even O'Connor's chaplain for publicity was stunned.

The ADL invented a Cardinal Bea medal and set up \$200-a-plate dinners in his honour.

In this confusion of cross-purposes the Orthodox Jews continued to stand aloof. They believed, as one rabbi said, "that more such talk simply leads inevitably to bitter theological quarrels." Which Jewish method was the better, judging by the Synod itself: the silence of the Orthodox or the sharp crossplay of the inventive, tireless, well-financed American "progressive"? The final scorecard reads as follows: The Pope's final message bypassed Israel, but expressed the Synod's compassion "for all who are suffering violence, especially the people of Lebanon." (The Maronite high clergy had wangled a last minute audience.)

In something like 50 speeches of an allotted eight minutes each (except the Jesuits, whose spokesman ran several times that much), Jerusalem never entered the arena, nor the Holocaust.

Cardinal Willebrands asked that the next Synod, perhaps five years hence, work more on the problems of inter-faith assimilation, and of dual rites in matrimony. (The Orthodox reject both.) The gentle Dutchman who drew up the *Vokes* agreed that "Ignorance and distance are heritages that cannot be overcome in these few years" — Middle East International, London.

A peculiar inclination

ISRAELI Prime Minister Shimon Peres seems to have generated quite a bit of interest with his message that Arab-Israeli peace talks should start soon to avert another war in the Middle East. We share the view that the Arab-Israeli conflict should and could be resolved through peaceful negotiations. But a closer reading of his position leaves his peace message looking far less impressive.

The essence of Mr. Peres' message is that peace talks should start among the interested parties, but without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The PLO, to its credit, has made it clear that it is willing, in the first stages of exploring the prospects for negotiations, to downplay the institutional imperative by being represented by people who are not among the most senior or visible PLO officials. They could be part of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, or a unified Arab delegation, or an Arab League delegation, or any other grouping. The point is, the PLO has shown itself willing to be flexible on this matter in the initial stages of a diplomatic effort.

But in the longer run, it is unreasonable for Israelis, and the American government, to continue demanding the exclusion of the PLO from peace talks. We find it peculiar, to put it mildly, that the American-Israeli combine seeks to start Middle East peace talks by excluding the PLO, but in other parts of the world it applies different standards. We do not hear the would-be peacemakers of Tel Aviv and Washington call for reconciliation talks in Nicaragua without the Contras, or in Afghanistan without the Afghan resistance, or in South Africa without the ANC, or in Poland without Solidarity. Then why in the Middle East without the PLO? Why are the Palestinians asked to ascribe to criteria of political legitimacy that no other people in the world are asked to?

The American-Israeli position on the PLO is symptomatic of a broader unwillingness in the United States and Israel — an unwillingness to acknowledge that four million Palestinians must have their national rights satisfied in a satisfactory manner if there is to be peace in the Middle East. If the talk of peace is serious, let it maintain its focus on this point, and peripheral issues will fall into place.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israeli-style peace

IN AN interview with the London Times, Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres called for direct talks with Arab countries along the lines of the negotiations with Egypt for the purpose of achieving peace. But he set two conditions for such talks: that no other external power should be involved and that these talks should be conducted directly between Israel and its Arab neighbours. Any political observer can clearly see that the Zionist enemy is still clinging to Menachem Begin's stand and clearly asking the Arabs to capitulate. What Israel really wants is recognition of its occupation, an official endorsement by the Arabs of Zionist aggression on the Arab Nation and an approval of injustice done to the Palestinian people who were deprived of their land and their rights. The Israelis want the Arabs to accept their terms and to give up the idea of an international conference under U.N. auspices, because United Nations Resolutions had called for a withdrawal of Israeli forces from land occupied since 1967. This call is ignored and disregarded by the Israelis who want to keep the land and get peace. In their drive to achieve their evil aims, the Israelis are of course supported and backed by the United States which continues to give unlimited help to Israel and harbours hostile intentions against the Arab Nation.

Al Dustour: Defending Al Aqsa

AS THE United Nations Security Council prepares for a meeting to discuss the Israeli aggression on Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, the Jerusalem committee opens a debate on the same question in Maraksh. The two meetings are to be regarded as a test of the ability of the Arab and Islamic worlds to defend their just causes and protect their cultural and religious interests in the face of Israel's barbaric onslaught and continued aggression. The two meetings present a significant opportunity to debate all legal and political aspects of the Jerusalem issue and to try to enlist support from all world nations for the Palestinian cause. At the United Nations, Washington will of course come out as a defender of Israeli illegal practices, but at the Maraksh meeting there will be no opposition and, therefore, the committee members can and should take practical steps to deal with the situation rather than issue condemnation of the Israeli actions. The Arab people under occupation who are defenceless and who despite that continue to resist aggression, are looking towards their Arab and Muslim brothers for help and for assistance for their steadfastness.

Sawt Al Shuab: Israel's continued aggression

ON THE eve of the Jerusalem committee meeting in Maraksh, the Israelis displayed further defiance of Muslim religious feelings by continuing their violations of the sanctity of the holy places in Jerusalem and Hebron. The Israeli authorities Monday officially inaugurated a new Jewish quarter in Hebron after consolidating their hold over Al Ibrahim Mosque in the Arab city, thus paving the ground for preventing the Arabs from practising their religious services at the holy shrine. The committee meeting in Maraksh will be discussing measures to be taken to preserve the Islamic places in the occupied Arab territories and ways for repelling aggression on them. The committee members realise that Al Aqsa and other holy places are the target of the Israeli enemy and unless concerted measures are taken to repel Zionist aggression on such holy places nothing will stand in the way of Israel's taking over everything that belongs to Muslims. As the committee convenes, the Israelis continue their drive to seize Islamic holy places. What the committee is required to do is to plan firm action on the part of the Arab and Islamic nations to stop such Israeli moves and to put an end to all such practices in the future.

Time running out for Peres' Egypt initiative

By David Rogers

TEL AVIV — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres has finally won the approval of reluctant right-wingers to improve relations with Egypt but political analysts are asking whether his victory has come too late.

While Peres has scored a personal success in promoting himself as a peacemaker, hopes of reviving the wider Middle East peace process have probably received only a marginal boost, according to Western diplomats here.

"It's too little, too late," said left-winger Yossi Sarid, one of parliament's most outspoken doves.

Time is against Peres. Under a September 1984 coalition agreement, he and right-wing Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir are to swap posts next October.

Peres dilemma was underlined by deputy premier David Levy, a right-wing opponent of his, just after a marathon cabinet session gave him the green light to begin

thawing the so-called "cold peace" with Cairo. Egypt has said its ambassador to Tel Aviv, recalled after the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, would return only when the issue of sovereignty over the Red Sea beach of Tabu was put to arbitration.

Levy pointed out that on the Tabu question, the government was bound to follow a compromise formula pressed on it by the right-wing Likud bloc.

While accepting Egypt's call for arbitration, this formula states that negotiators will also attempt conciliation for some eight months — almost until the scheduled Peres-Shamir job rotation.

Privately, officials acknowledge there is no chance of resolving the border dispute through conciliation.

Since taking power at the head of an unwieldy, nine-party government, Peres has depicted Tabu as the key to healing relations with Egypt but has been blocked by Likud.

Unlike Peres' Labour Party, Shamir and his Likud colleagues oppose territory-for-peace deals with Arab states. Tabu, a tiny dot on the map of the Sinai peninsula, has been a hot issue in the feud between the main coalition partners.

With the two sides equally balanced in the 10-man inner cabinet, Likud thwarted previous Peres' initiatives. This week Peres' office hinted he might resign and force fresh elections if Likud again withheld its backing.

The Shamir camp, only nine months away from regaining control of the prime minister's office, softened its stand. Political commentators said Likud was clearly anxious to assure the job rotation took place.

The prime minister said the plan "will make peace stronger, more promising and more stable."

Relations with Egypt have been sour since Cairo withdrew its ambassador. Besides ensuring the return of an envoy, Israel's agreement to arbitration is expected

Cory draws the crowds as Marcos fights a ghost

By David Goddard

MANILA — They clamber up trees and hang from rooftops to watch her drive by in showers of confetti — the Corason Aquino roadshow is pulling in huge crowds and beaming aides say she is rump-topping towards a stunning election win.

The Philippines revels in election campaigns and all the razzamatazz that goes with them. But a presidential victory for the shy-smiling 52-year-old grandmother hinges on whether she can turn her novelty factor into solid votes on February 7.

Aquino has been extracting tears of emotion from delirious crowds during a harrowing swing through rebellious southern Mindanao island where the bullet has been regarded as more persuasive than the ballot box.

Her wily rival, President Ferdinand Marcos, is piling on the pressure to retain his 20-year grip on power. He is venturing further and further from his Malacanang palace in Manila to fight the ghost of Aquino's murdered husband and reap votes in the countryside.

Marcos still holds most of the trump cards. The government-controlled media, as well as newspapers and television stations run by powerful presidential cronies, hang on his every word.

There is only grudging mention of Aquino, despite her complaints

to election authorities that the president's men are breaking the rules by refusing to give her equal free time — or in some cases no time at all — to ram home her message to the country's 27 million voters.

While Aquino has been drawing crowds of 300,000 in Mindanao, the Supervisory Commission on Elections (COMELEC) has been struggling for a week to find a compromise. But it appears to be no closer to solving the problem, which government lawyers say is that Marcos as incumbent president is more equal than his political opponents.

COMELEC commissioner Mario Ortiz told Reuters: "It is difficult sometimes to separate Marcos the candidate from Marcos as chief executive. If he so much as sneezes we will get a lot of coverage of him as both."

As Marcos' sneezes assume Olympic proportions in Manila, fast-moving rumour mill, the 68-year-old president is assured of big headlines at the slightest hint of health trouble.

That's what happened on Friday, prompting angry government denials of reports that Marcos was sinking so fast that he felt briefly unconscious at one campaign rally and had to be propped up by bodyguards.

The following day he was back on the campaign trail with his left hand heavily bandaged and the other sporting sticking plasters.

Officials said he received scratches when a woman tried to grab his arm at a rally. Marcos said he "bled profusely".

The presidential political machine has been irritated by press reports that Marcos is in failing health. Most of them have stemmed from the United States, which as the Philippines' main political, military and financial sponsor, has more than passing interest in who wins next month.

There have also been fresh charges — again from the United States — about alleged foreign investments by the Marcos family and friends. Congressional investigators in Washington said they had mounting evidence that Marcos and his wife Imelda owned at least \$250 million worth of American property.

The Marcoses have denied the "hidden wealth" charges and the presidential palace has studiously ignored the latest flurry of accusations. But Manila's two opposition newspapers have given them splash treatment.

All this is making little impact on a campaign being fought on strictly domestic issues. Aquino promises honest, clean and open government and Marcos promises the creaking economy and a bulwark against Communism.

Marcos has repeatedly hurled charges at Aquino that she is in league with Communists waging an increasingly stronger revolt.



to lead to increased Egyptian trade and tourism.

Peres' aides say they hope it will also pave the way for a summit with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

When he took office, Peres promised action on three fronts: Pulling the army out of Lebanon, slashing Israel's hyper-inflation and improving ties with Egypt.

But left-wing deputy Sarid predicted: "Peres will not be able to realise his peace plan but Yitzhak Shamir will realise his ambition of becoming prime minister again."

She and the banned Communist Party of the Philippines have denied it.

The Communists have called for an election boycott but the party has acknowledged that no sympathisers might vote for Aquino. It issued a statement calling her politically naive but adding: "Even with all her defects and shortcomings, she could easily defeat Marcos under ideal circumstances."

In Mindanao, hot-bed of Communist and Muslim rebellion, Aquino has taken towns by storm. Projecting the image of a grieving widow seeking justice for the 1983 murder of her husband, arch-Marcos foe Benigno Aquino, she has gained unprecedented crowds and reduced many people to tears.

In Davao, scene of her biggest triumph when more than 300,000 turned out, even a jeepload of government escort troops flashed the opposition's victory sign.

Aquino aides are confidently predicting a landslide win. One of them, opposition member of parliament Aquilino Pimentel, said: "The bandwagon has been created and everybody is jumping on it."

The Marcos camp, whose rallies usually attract between 10,000 and 20,000 people, admits she is drawing crowds. But it says most are merely curious to see the challenger and at the end of the day Marcos will sweep the poll by "an incredible margin".

LETTERS

Students abroad

To the Editor

I WAS deeply grieved to learn of the death in Manila, Philippines of a Jordanian student Salah Ayoub through an article of Mr. Fakhri Qawar in the January 20 issue of your newspaper. I would like to extend my sincere condolence to the grieving parents of Salah.

I have not yet received an official report from Manila about the incident, and until I do I would not know whether the story written by Mr. Qawar is factually true or not. But certainly I do believe that Salah was not murdered by three young Filipinos as claimed by Mr. Qawar. The unofficial report that I received mentioned that Salah was under the influence of alcohol at around three o'clock in the morning, was acting wildly and spending much money, and in the process picked a quarrel with Filipino boys which led to violence.

I presume that Mr. Qawar is a responsible journalist who writes for a well-known daily newspaper like Al Rai; and I presume, too, that he bases his articles on facts. I would like, however, to refer to his inference that Jordanian students are "insulted, beaten or killed" in the Philippines, and to ask him whether these are the reports of over a thousand Jordanian students who are now studying in the Philippines. There are thousands of other foreign students in the Philippines aside from Jordanians, and none of them complain of being singled out for insults, beating or killing. The Philippines is a civilized country, and I can assure Mr. Qawar that we don't beat or kill people, whether nationals or foreigners or Jordanians just because we meet them early morning or very late at night. Of course, just like any big city anywhere in the world, Manila which has a population of more than six million has its own share of deaths due to accidents, quarrels, crimes, etc.

I believe that Mr. Qawar will only take the trouble of investigating how Jordanian students are being treated in the Philippines, he will learn that practically all of them are enjoying the natural hospitality and friendliness of the Filipino people; and are given all the facilities necessary for learning by Philippine universities which are just as good if not better than universities anywhere in the world. Jordanian students are given university seats just like other students coming from countries friendly to the Philippines.

Philippine universities use English as the medium of instruction and tuition and matriculation fees are very very low. A foreign student in the Philippines spends only around \$3,000 for one year for everything — school fees, board and lodging, clothes, school supplies, entertainment, etc. If Mr. Qawar is interested in knowing more about the educational system in the Philippines, I will be very happy to supply him with facts.

Incidentally, all student offices dealing with the Embassy are duly accredited by Jordanian authorities. They are thoroughly briefed about the educational system in the Philippines.

Emmanuel J. Contreras
Charge d'Affaires
Embassy of the Philippines
Manila

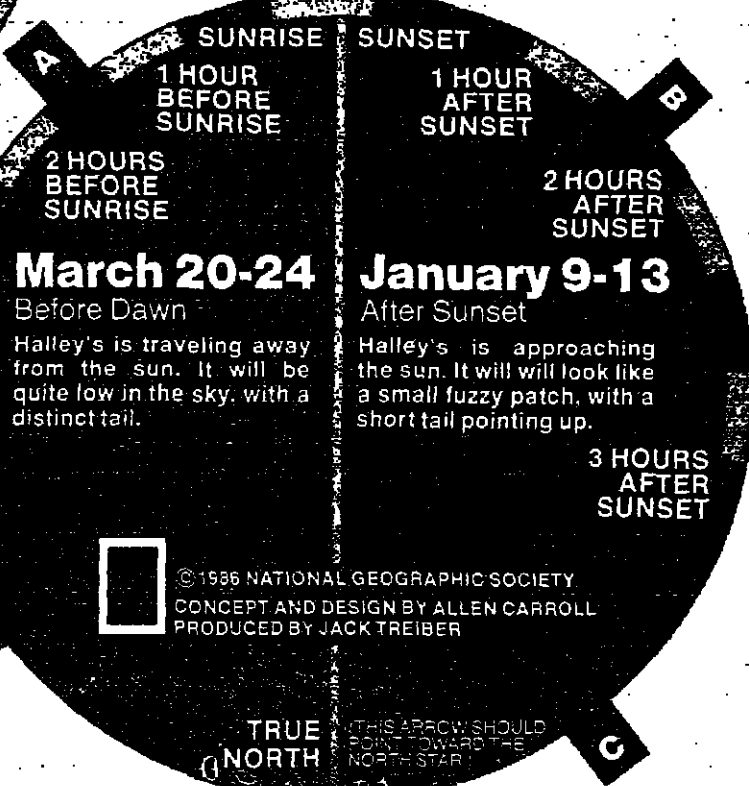
Finding Halley's Comet

Assembling the Finder

- Paste the Halley Finder sheet to a manila folder or other very thin cardboard and allow to dry.
- Cut out the three Finder pieces. Cut out the narrow slots in the edges.
- Connect the two edge pieces at slots 1 and 2 (see sketch).
- Attach the disk to the edge pieces by slipping the tabs (A, B, C, D) into the appropriate slots. Be sure that the words on the disk face upwards, and that the stripes on the disk match the stripes on the edge pieces. You may have to bend the disk to get the tabs to slip through the slots.
- Complete the assembly by joining the other ends of the edge piece (slots 3, 4). To make the finder sturdy, tape the tabs in place.

You Will Need

EXACTO KNIFE OR RAZOR BLADE.
MANILA FOLDER OR OTHER
VERY THIN CARDBOARD.
SCOTCH TAPE.
MODEL GLUE OR RUBBER CEMENT.



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CONCEPT AND DESIGN BY ALLEN CARROLL
PRODUCED BY JACK TREIBER

TO FIND HALLEY'S first find a hilltop in the country away from city lights, preferably with a view to the west and south. Choose a clear night with a dark sky. The comet's 1986 visit will be among the dimmest since its sighting was first recorded in 240 B.C. (One guide: Look for the Milky Way. If you can't see it, after taking about 10 minutes to adjust your eyes to the darkness, you probably won't be able to see Halley's.)

Take along the fully assembled finder, a small flashlight, and, if possible, a pair of binoculars. If the conditions are right, Halley's should be visible to the naked eye, but binoculars will provide a better look.

Check your local newspaper for the times of sunset for the January dates, and sunrise for the March dates. This is critical, because the finder is keyed to local sun time, not standard time. The two five-day periods take into account the comet's brightness, its elevation above the horizon, the phases of the moon (a full moon would spoil the show), and work schedules (each period includes a weekend). They were chosen by Allan Carroll, National Geographic assistant art director, who designed the finder after consulting primarily with astronomer Robert S. Harrington of the U.S. Naval Observatory.

Once at the site, place the finder on a level surface—for example, the edge of a picnic table in a park—and point the arrow on the disk toward true north. Use the Big Dipper for help in locating the north star. Do not use a compass; magnetic north varies significantly from place to place. You probably will need the flashlight to align and read the finder, but the light will affect your night vision. Wait several minutes for your eyes to adjust to the dark.

When the finder is aligned, find the notch on its side that is marked for the appropriate date. Sight through that notch to the sloping edge on the opposite side of the finder. The stripes along the edge show where to look at different times of the night. For example, if it's two hours after sunset on Jan. 12, sight through the notch labeled January to the top of the second stripe on the right. Familiarize yourself with the brighter stars in the area of the sky toward which the finder is pointing.

If all goes well, Halley's will appear in the sky above the curving edge of the finder. In the northern United States, the comet will be close to the edge of the finder; further south, it should be higher in the sky.

If you don't find Halley's on the first try, be patient. Check the alignment of the finder—and try again. For most of us, it's a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

Why people like watching Dallas

By Renate I. Mreschar

THE TELEVISION series *Dallas* displays a new kind of neighborliness to regular television viewers, satisfying an emotional need, giving support and a sense of security, trust, and a sense of belonging.

A special feature of this neighborliness is its reliability and regularity. Viewers know that the family in the series will be there once a week and they can depend on them to be there.

Meeting real friends at home, or outside the house, gets to be a drag.

Gunter Mahle of the psychology institute of the university in Cologne revealed these attitudes after interviews with 15 people.

The series about the world of Texan oil millionaires gives viewers a sense of relief, presenting them with an agreeable world.

Contrary to the real world that is so complicated, the viewer is never in an awkward situation. He or she does not have to work out relationships. The viewer knows who is good and who is bad.

The actors' slightest look or gesture reveals all. The action is comprehensible and can be linked up by the viewer, who knows more about what is going on in the family than any individual member of it, from his view above it all.

The viewer is in possession of an explanation for everything that happens. The viewer can condemn

the action as clumsy, but it is always consistent.

The series presents the viewer with an entity that enables him to experience security, good order and an over-all view, renewed every time an episode is shown.

The series offers viewers a framework of solid and trustworthy emotional process. He or she can take off emotionally in the sure knowledge of this. The viewer can immerse himself in the series, spread himself out in it or drop it without having to face up to real life with the consequences on work, change of job, reorganization and exploitation.

He gets emotionally stirred up but it leads to nothing. These emotional ups and downs are devoid of risk but lead to enormous relief.

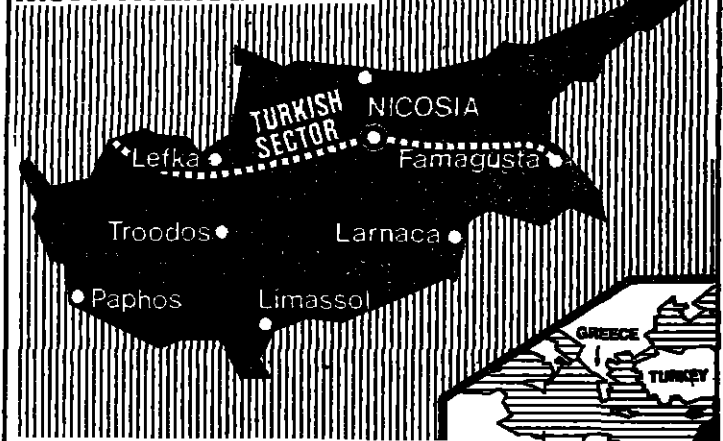
Despite the wide-spread rejection and condemnation of the *Dallas* series those interviewed in the survey said they had seen most of the episodes since the series began to be screened.

They had never done the same with any other television series.

It was of special significance that those questioned in the series said that they did not need to think when watching it, and they were certain that it would be continued.

It was, indeed, a series and in the episodes of the following weeks viewers would see what the television people had thought up. Everything would come out all right in the end. There is a guarantee of that — Frankfurter Rundschau.

Mediterranean Sea



Greeks, Turks live in harmony in Cypriot village

By Scheherazade Faramarzi
The Associated Press

PYLA, Cyprus — The tiny village of Pyla is the only place on Cyprus where Greeks and Turks live without the animosities that have torn the Mediterranean island apart for years.

They socialize in a pub called the Happiness Nest, dine in the village's Greek-owned restaurant and shop in the Turkish-run grocery store.

Pyla is unique because it sits on the "green line," a no-man's land that separates Greek Cyprus from Turkish Cyprus.

But the village provides a glimpse of what Cyprus could be like if the rival Greek and Turkish communities ever settle longstanding differences and unite under one flag.

Pyla's situation came about by accident in 1974, after Turkey invaded to keep Cyprus from becoming part of Greece.

The Turkish army contingent still is on the ridge above the village. Police of the Greek Cypriot government in Nicosia maintain a checkpoint on the road leading out of Pyla to the Greek sector, mainly in an attempt to stop smuggling that grew out of Pyla's unique status.

The U.N. force maintains a small post over the restaurant owned by Petros Vasilou, a Greek whose best friend, a Turk named Kemal Omar, helps serve customers after he finishes work as one of the village's policemen. A picture on the wall shows Vasilou and Omar together.

Pyla has two schools, two churches and a mosque. National identities, however, are maintained. One of the schools teaches in Greek and the other in Turkish. A Turkish-Cypriot doctor visits the village every Tuesday; a doctor from the Greek sector comes on Saturdays.

Greeks and Turks play soccer against each other but mingle socially at the Happiness Nest on the village square.

Greek men play backgammon or cards for money in Turkish cafes, even though gambling is outlawed in both sectors of Cyprus. The gamblers are immune from the law because Greek police cannot enter Turkish establishments and Turkish police cannot arrest Greeks.

Vasilou, the restaurant owner, buys food across the village square at the small grocery store run by Nayyer Celebi, a Turkish woman whose husband Rifaat is a former mayor of Pyla.

Rifaat and his son Hassan transport most of the store's goods from the Turkish zone in a Turkish-registered bus that also carries mail and 35 or so Turkish passengers a day.

The goods are sold at half the price of those in the Greek-Cypriot part of the island because of different tax and customs regulations in the Turkish sector.

The Celebis say most of their grocery customers are from the Greek-Cypriot sector because of the lower prices. The Greeks from outside Pyla also shop in the Turkish clothing and shoe shops.

The lower prices have turned Pyla into a haven for smuggling. A policeman in the Greek-Cypriot sector checks cars coming from Pyla for lower-priced goods, but the effort is not entirely successful.

The village also has two telephone lines, one connected to the exchange on the Greek side and the other going to the Turkish side. The latter is also cheaper and attracts Greek customers.

Pyla has no court to handle cases involving both Greeks and Turks. But a U.N. officer and two plainclothes police — a Turk and a Greek — try to straighten out the problems that arise.

But the Greeks complain that the Turks do not pay taxes or fees for electricity, water or garbage collection.

Except for that, says mayor Costas Demetris, a Greek, "we do not have any important problem."

Rifaat Celebi, the former mayor, explains why the Turks refuse to pay taxes, and the reasons lie in the enmity of the past.

"Before 1974, all of us Turks were harassed and intimidated by the Greeks," he says. "Their young men had guns and stopped us at roadblocks. Then they took over our cooperative and took our savings."

"If the Turkish army was not on the hill above us, we would leave today. No, we don't pay taxes. We will when there's a settlement. Maybe my son will have to pay one day. Maybe his grandson will pay for electricity. Not me."

Nevertheless, L.T. Gorem Svastrom of the U.N. force sees Pyla as a sign of hope for all of Cyprus.

"We think it gives a good view of how the situation could be, that both groups can live together," he said.

Mrs. Celebi, the former mayor's wife and grocery operator, says she now talks to Greek women she never talked to before the 1974 invasion.

But she adds, with some of the old enmity creeping in: "We can never be very close friends."

Star among comets, Halley's attracts out-of-this world scientific attention

By Jay Aschbach
National Geographic

WASHINGTON — A "magnificent old constellation," Mark Twain thought. When last seen it was a fiery ball streaking across the night sky like some shooting star. Or so it was popularly believed in 1910.

Comet Halley has come back as a dirty snowball that barely moves among the stars from night to night. It is no less a marvel.

"The snowball theory cut down on the mystery," says Fred L. Whipple, the renowned 79-year-old Harvard astronomer who in the late 1940s first described comets as great masses of icy substances, embedded with cosmic dust or meteoric particles. They are probably the stuff of the origin of the 4.6-billion-year-old solar system.

Malevolent 'broom stars'

More has been learned about the nature of comets since Halley's spectacular 1910 appearance than in all the centuries since its first recorded sighting in 240 B.C. by the Chinese, who thought of comets as "broom stars" sweeping the heavens of evil and sending disasters down to Earth.

As much or more is expected to be discovered before Halley's next visit in 2061. Its 1986 passing, although among its dimmest, will be the most-watched astronomical event in history.

As part of the International Halley Watch, 950 scientists in 50 countries, 400 to 500 serious amateur astronomers, and 100 of the world's largest telescopes will be focused on the comet.

"We're even trying to cover the oceans as much as possible by setting up an island network, so we can get a record of observations every 15 degrees around the globe," explains Murray Geller, U.S. deputy director of the Halley Watch.

For the first time, a flotilla of spacecraft — two Soviet, two Japanese, and one European — is speeding toward Halley's. The European Space Agency's Giotto mission is the most daring, targeted to come within 300 miles of the comet's nucleus on March 13 and take the first pictures of it. U.S. spacecraft will be distant observers.

For most earthlings, the celestial show will be less than dazzling, because of the comet and planet's relative positions. In 1910, Earth nearly had a close encounter with Halley's tail. This time, when the comet is brightest in March and April, it will pass beneath the plane of Earth's orbit. On April 11, when it will be closest to Earth, it will be 39 million miles away. The best views will be south of the equator.

In the Northern Hemisphere, Halley's will be most visible in January after sunset and in mid-March before sunrise. (In December it looked like a fuzzy tea-

drop.) For best viewing, it is necessary to go to a hilltop beyond the range of the millions of city lights that astronomers complain have "polluted" the skies since 1910.

First orbit calculated

Of all the 700 to 800 known comets, Halley's was the first whose elliptical orbit around the sun was calculated and whose faithful return, every 75 to 76 years, was noticed and predicted. English astronomer Edmond Halley (rhymes with valley) first recognized the phenomenon in 1705. Proof didn't come until after his death, when a German farmer, an amateur astronomer, spotted the comet on Christmas night 1758, reappearing as Halley had foretold. Thereafter it has carried Halley's name.

Its fame, brightness, predictability, and long life (it shows no signs of "burning out") have made Halley's a star among comets in attracting scientific attention. Today the primary focus is on the head of the heavenly body and its icy nucleus, an irregularly shaped sphere estimated to be about four miles in diameter.

According to Whipple's theory, now generally accepted, a comet is a conglomerate of frozen substances: water, ammonia, methane, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen cyanide.

When a comet nears the sun, some ice evaporates, and the dust within it is blown off. Halley's al-

ready has lost some of its 1910 crust. A haze of dust, called a coma, forms around the nucleus. As a comet gets closer to the sun, its coma grows bigger, sweeping into a tail that may stretch millions of miles, always away from the sun.

A comet actually has two tails, which sometimes appear as one. Halley's tail may extend 20 million miles, but all its matter could fit into a suitcase.

A snowball in sunlight — some of its ice turning directly to gases — is really like a small jet engine. Whipple realized. When it leaves the sun, its tail shrinks, and it becomes a frozen ball once again.

Where do comets come from? They are thought to originate in the "Oort Cloud," a huge spherical shell that surrounds the sun at the outer reaches of the solar system. Named for the Dutch astronomer who first envisioned this comet nursery in 1950, the vast cloud is estimated to contain at least 100 billion orbiting comets.

Six discoveries annually

Comets remain there undisturbed unless the gravity of a passing star pulls them out toward the sun, making them visible from Earth. About a half dozen new comets are discovered each year, says astronomer Brian G. Marsden, director of the Central Bureau of Astronomical Telegrams of the International Astronomical Union.

But most shops still have their fading window signs in Persian and English. "Business is down since the hippies stopped coming," said Nazir Mohammed outside his clothing store.

Pushing me to buy just about anything in his dusty antique shop, Syed Amir agreed but said business — most of which is still private in Kabul — could still be good.

"Some people came recently and exported boxes and boxes of things to Germany," the wizened old junk seller said. "God has been kind."

Hashish, the commodity that made Chicken Street famous, is no longer on sale — or at least not like it used to be.

Young foreigners looking for a leather bag or an embroidered nomad dress formerly found shopkeepers pulling bricks of hashish out from under their wares and following them out of the store if the cheap prices did not tempt them.

"Best hash in world," was the refrain they heard almost as often as "baksheesh mister, baksheesh" from grumpy children wanting money, who could not be shaken

off. Not only the low-budget travelers have stayed away. All Westerners were affected when Kabul drastically cut the number of visas it gave.

Now it is opening up to Western journalists, though slowly. On the first night of my visit, I was the only guest in Kabul's five star, 200-room Intercontinental Hotel perched atop one of the six main hills towering over the city.

Kabul's traffic, the same hodgepodge of Soviet, German and Japanese cars, now mixed with olive-drab jeeps, trucks and oil tankers, still chugs along the pot-holed streets in a leisurely and anarchic fashion.

The chief traffic increase has been in the air, the most secure route between Afghan towns and the Soviet Union.

The droning propellers of military transport planes can be heard all day over the bazaars' lively din of Persian, Pashtu and other Afghan languages.

Since the fighting began, Kabul's prewar population of about 700,000 has swollen to about two million as people came to the well-defended capital for jobs, food and shelter.

The increases has had little impact on old Kabul, where slum

Giacobini-Zinner.

The five spacecraft en route to March flybys of Halley's should send back clues about the size and appearance of its nucleus, the atomic composition of the chemical factory of gases close to the nucleus, and the amount of cosmic dust.

Possible permanent contact

Man may never again lose contact with Halley's. Cameras on the space telescope, to be launched in early 1987, possess the technology to "follow Halley's all the way out to its farthest point beyond Neptune," says John C. Brandt of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. But he cautions, "the cameras may not live up to expectations and may not be used for Halley's."

After Halley's — what? The next major breakthrough, Whipple says, would be snatching a piece of a comet and bringing it back to Earth. "If we could analyze the isotopes, we could answer a lot of questions about time, place of origin, and life-giving elements," he says. A second Giotto satellite may undertake such a mission.

NASA had plans, dropped from the 1986 budget, to rendezvous with a comet in the 1990s and fly along with it. There's even some talk of ultimately putting a man on a comet, possibly before Halley's return in 2061.

A spacecraft caught up with a comet for the first time last September, when the U.S. International Cometary Explorer flew through the tail of Comet

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dwellings climb like vines up the city's steep hills. Open sewers and smoke from wood cooking fires compete with the smell of freshly baked "naan" bread.

But in the eastern suburbs of Mikrorayon, cranes are busy hauling up prefabricated slabs for the area's third big housing complex in 15 years.

Simpler traditional houses of mud and straw have sprouted up on the flat ground to the north and west of the hills in the heart of this 18,000-meter-high city.

Some traders have set up shop in the large metal shipping containers in which imported goods are brought to Kabul.

Near the university in western Kabul, Moscow has built an ultra-modern house of science and culture, a jumble of concrete cubes and pitched roofs that could pass for a ski lodge in winter resorts in the West.

An American cultural center is closed, gathering dust in Shar-E-Nau, a residential neighborhood.

But a French center and West Germany's Goethe Institute still operate, an official said.

The United States is one of the main supporters of the rebels, who are armed and trained across the eastern border in Pakistan.

Hippies gone and veils disappearing as Afghan capital changes

By Tom Henehan
Reuters

KABUL — The Western hippies are long gone from Kabul and the traditional Muslim "chador" veil for women is rapidly disappearing under Afghanistan's drive to turn this ancient city into a modern Communist capital.

In their place, Soviet shoppers hunt for bargain furs in Chicken Street, the heart of the tourist Kabul of the 1970s, and dark-eyed girls in knee-length skirts and high boots glance and giggle at the rare sight of an American visitor.

When I last saw Kabul nine years ago, it was a scruffy maze of two- and three-story shops where young Westerners on the "hippy trail" to the east stopped to haggle for hashish, leather hats and sheepskin coats with "psychedelic" designs.

The shops are just as run down now, but the tourists stopped coming soon after the 1978 Communist coup and the arrival of Soviet troops a year later to help Kabul fight off an Islamic backlash by traditionalist U.S.-backed Muslim rebels.

In the meantime, more and more women have shed the veils as the government has brought them

into factories and provided courses for them to learn to read and write.

About a quarter of the women I saw here in 1976 wore the pleated veil covering them from head to plastic-sandalled feet. Few do any more.

This is in contrast to the situation in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, where conservative Muslim ways promoted by the rebels have forced even Westernised women refugees from Kabul to wear more traditional clothing.

But apart from its Khwaja Rawash airport, where runways are flanked by Soviet and Afghan Mi-8 and Mi-24 helicopters, AN-12 transport planes and a few AN-2 spotter biplanes, Kabul shows few signs of the conflict today.

By day the city appears in a state of alert, but not alarm, as Afghan soldiers keep a conspicuous guard around main targets for rebel rockets like the airport and the nearby Mikrorayon housing complex preferred by Afghan officials and Soviet advisors.

Only at nightfall do more soldiers come out to man the main intersections in the darkness, which favours guerrilla attacks. Tracer flares puff up into the sky

as the 10 p.m. curfew nears, and helicopters fly lights-off over the city.

Western countries say there are about 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan, while Kabul simply speaks of a limited contingent.

The Soviet soldiers in the city were discreetly in the background, mostly to watch shoppers on Chicken Street where some blonde Russians tried on black fox fur hats and eyed piles of oranges, dates and nuts.

At one spot near Chicken Street, boys were holding up garish posters of Indian sex goddesses for three bored and bemused Soviet privates.

On my last visit to the area, signs for cheap buses to London or Goa were splashed across a wall in English, French and German. Now the old bus schedules were nowhere to be seen.

One soldier keeping the obligatory guard in the street — where at least one shopper was killed by a bomb last spring — spent the time watching a ragged boy climbing up on his truck.

As for business, the shopkeepers mumbled that it was good but has to admit that roubles did not flow as freely as the dollars used to do. Fur shops advertising their wares in Russian were pro-

Toivonen leads Monte Carlo after 13th stage

MONTE CARLO (R) — Henri Toivonen of Finland remained the overall leader of the Monte Carlo Rally after the 13th trial on Tuesday in spite of a head-on collision with a spectator car and a consequent one-minute penalty for failing to repair the damage to his Lancia Delta in under 45 minutes.

Toivonen was two minutes 58 seconds ahead of compatriot Markku Alen, also in a Lancia, and three minutes ahead of a Peugeot 205 Turbo 16 driven by Finn Timo Salonen when he and a spectator's car were in head-on collision.

The crash badly damaged the front of the car and the Finn had 45 minutes to change the radiator

to avoid incurring a penalty.

Britain's Malcolm Wilson abandoned the rally when his Austin Metro broke down during the 12th and longest time trial.

West German Walter Roerh, twice world champion, suffered a puncture during the tough 45.4-km Burzet time trial, losing five minutes 31 seconds to fall from second to sixth place.

Toivonen clocked in at three hours 12 minutes 24 seconds after the 13th 31-kilometre time trial, Lancia team-mate and fellow Finn Markku Alen remained in second place one minute and 39 seconds behind, followed by Peugeot driver Timo Salonen, who incurred a 30-second penalty when his car had to be pushed to a start.

Wilson's fellow-Briton Tony Pond pulled his metro out of the rally Monday after breaking the steering during the second stage.

Peugeot launched a strong counter-attack against the Lancias when Frenchman Bruno Saby won the 12th trial ahead of Alen and the 13th ahead of Salonen.

Dev berates batsmen after big loss

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — India's captain Kapil Dev blasted his batsmen for failing to chase runs after Australia's impressive win in the World Series Cup clash at the Sydney Cricket Ground Tuesday night.

Australia thumped 292 runs for the loss of six wickets in 50 overs and India was 100 runs short on 4-192 at the end of the night.

The Indian batsmen's lax attitude to the run rate could affect their position in the fight for a place in the final early February.

"The run rate is important — we all knew that, but our batsmen just didn't go for it," said a disappointed Kapil.

"I told them when you go out, look for runs, but they put the shutters up after I got out," he said.

"I wasn't happy about our batsmen and I will have plenty to say in the dressing room in a team meeting."

Australian skipper Allan Border agreed with Kapil's outlook.

"I was surprised that they gave up so early, even if they had been all out, they could have got into the 200s," he said.

"You've got to keep the run rate going — we have scraped into finals in the past on a decimal point."

Border said that while he was greatly pleased with taking a five-point lead, it wasn't quite enough.

"I'd like to win one more game at least just to make sure of being in the two," he said.

Player of the match was solid right-hander Geoff Marsh who hit 125 runs off 145 balls and was only out in the 48th over of the game after opening with David Boon.

"I just wanted to get the team off to a good start. I didn't have any special plan," said Marsh.

"But it's great to get a century for Australia whether it is in one-day games or tests. It was a great thrill on a beautiful track."

Boon and Marsh put on 152 in an opening stand and were together 126 minutes at the crease.

Border and Marsh then added 121 in a lightning 67 minutes for the second wicket to seal the game for Australia.

An orderly crowd of 31,241 created a record on the Sydney Cricket Ground for Australian one-day clashes with India.

It outstripped the December 1980 figure of 27,662, the previous high between the two countries.

India's former captain Sunil

Gavaskar was unbeaten on 92 in the 198-minute innings and hit his best for India.

His previous high was 90 against the West Indians in Guyana in 1983.

It was Australia's highest total on the ground, eclipsing the 3-289 against New Zealand in 1980-81.

Marsh and Boon's opening stand was only two runs short of the record 154 set in 1983-84 against New Zealand on the Melbourne Cricket Ground by Kepler Wessels and John Dyson.

Australia hit up 9-330 against India at Trent Bridge in 1983, but it was a 60-over game.

For Marsh, it was his best on the SCG when wearing the green and gold and his century was the 16th by an Australian in limited-over cricket for the cup.

His 125 beat the 111 made by Trevor Chappell at Trent Bridge in 1983.

Kapil Dev won the toss and sent Australia in, but it eventually proved to be his undoing.

Australia lost four wickets for only ten runs as the innings ran out and the middle order batsmen threw their wickets away looking for runs.

Wayne Phillips was out for seven, Allan Border for a hard-hit 52 from 42 balls, Greg Ritchie for one and Craig McDermott, two.

Steve Waugh (6) and Greg Matthews (1) saw the innings out.

But the Australians had set an abnormally high run-rate to follow and India was behind the eight ball right from the start.

Krish Srikkanth, the danger man, went for 20 from a miracle catch by Border close up off Simon Davis.

The New South Wales combination, Matthews and Dave Gilbert, struck twice with Matthews taking catches for his pace-mate — Mohinder Amarnath for 16 and Ashok Mahotra for six.



Martina Navratilova won her second tournament of the year on Monday when she outlasted West Germany's Claudia Kohde-Kilsch to capture the Women's Classic title in Massachusetts.

Navratilova drops first set but rallies to win tourney

WORCESTER, Massachusetts (R) — Martina Navratilova overcame a determined opponent, a sore throat and an upset stomach to win the \$250,000 Women's Classic tennis tournament Monday with a 4-6, 6-1, 6-4 victory over Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany.

Her victory earned her \$40,000 and her second singles title of the year, following her win in Washington last week.

But it was a title she had to battle hard for throughout the two-hour match.

A single break of serve in the third game was enough to give Kohde-Kilsch the opening set, but a revitalized Navratilova levelled the match at one set all.

At 53 minutes, the deciding set lasted as long as many of Martina's matches, with all but two games going to deuce.

"That's a great match any way you look at it," Navratilova said later. "It was exciting, the crowd got into it. They were fun to play for because they were cheering for me to come back and then cheering for her to come back. I think they wanted to see it go to six all."

But she admitted she had not been at her best during the match.

"I was a quarter of a step slow. I just wasn't that quick off the mark, and I wasn't timing the ball that well. It's frustrating when you know what you can do."

But oddly, feeling badly is what kept the top seed going.

"I didn't want to lose on a bad day so I just hung in there," she said.

Kohde-Kilsch was satisfied with the effort she had put into such a close match.

"I'm really proud that I played such a good match," she stated, "except for the second set when I had a little letdown. The first and third sets I played very well, it was just a matter of a few points: I tried everything I could. I passed her much better than in our last match, and I served better."

Navratilova returned with doubles partner Pam Shriver of the United States and defeated Kohde-Kilsch and Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia 6-3, 6-1.

Navratilova and Shriver shared the \$16,000 top prize for the doubles title.

Algeria is confident of reaching round two of World Cup Finals

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria have developed a taste for World Cup Finals and they have no intention of playing a walk-on role in the Mexican soccer fiesta.

Undaunted by the prospect of meeting triple champions Brazil in their first round group, Algerian fans are openly confident their team will reach the second round next June.

This confidence is based on a short-lived but spectacular campaign in Spain four years ago, the North Africans' debut on the final stage.

The Algerians, unknown and underdogs, caused a sensation by beating eventual losing finalists West Germany 2-1, and then Chile 3-2, before bowing out 2-0 to Austria.

Coach Rabah Saadane says he is pleased with the Group D draw because Brazil and Spain play the kind of Latin soccer which suits Algeria.

Their first match is on June 3 against Northern Ireland, the odd team out in the group with their more physical European style based on the long ball.

Soccer is a king of sports in Algeria — it is a state sport, a yardstick of development. Every

pavement in overcrowded Algiers is a miniature football pitch where children kick a ball, often made of old newspapers.

Perhaps this upbringing is responsible for throwing up the brilliant individuals upon whom Algeria rely.

The team's strength lies in their quick-fire play and devastating acceleration. Their weakness could be a lack of collective understanding and a somewhat shaky defence.

The stars include forward Rabh Madjer, the top scorer in the Portuguese league with Porto, Djamel Menad, a stylish centre-forward dubbed here "the new Gerd Muller," and play-maker Lakhdar Belloumi who has been compared by some to French midfielder ace Michel Platini.

Like Morocco, Africa's other representatives in Mexico, Algeria will prepare for Mexico at the African Nations Cup finals in Cairo in March.

Saadane has drawn up a list of 40 players from which he will pick the 22 for Cairo. He has recalled veterans like Guendouz and Ali Fergani, the former captain who announced his retirement from international football last year.

The list includes 11 professionals playing for European clubs, among them Rachid Har-kouk from England's Notts County.

A problem facing both the Algerian and Moroccan coaches is how to guarantee the release of these professionals from their clubs.

Saadane told a press conference last Sunday that clubs had already given their agreement in principle.

A delegation from the Algerian Football Federation is to travel to France, Belgium and Britain soon to discuss the issue and obtain cast-iron guarantees that the players will be made available, he said.

The coach added that his main concern at the moment was to "harmonise the level of readiness" of all his players.

Various training sessions have been scheduled and a national team will play Dutch first division side PSV Eindhoven in Skel-Bel-Abbes next week.

Several friendly internationals are also scheduled including games against Mozambique and Senegal in Algeria on February 25 and 28, and against another World Cup outsider, Canada, in Algiers in April.

Lendl takes aim at a Grand Slam

NEW YORK (R) — Ivan Lendl set his sights on a second French Open title Monday following his third Masters title in the last five years.

And, should he win the French title, Lendl said after beating Boris Becker in three straight sets Sunday, he would try to become the first male player since Rod Laver to win the remaining three legs of tennis's Grand Slam — the Wimbledon, U.S. Open and Australian championships.

"I would like to win all four since it is the ultimate goal for a tennis player," the 25-year-old Czechoslovak said following his 6-2, 7-6 (7-1), 6-3 victory over the 18-year-old Becker. "Just to win all four of them in a career is great, but to do it all in one year is really something."

As the dominant player on the men's circuit, Lendl has emerged as a superstar, on the verge of greatness, who could conceivably win all four Grand Slam events this year.

"The Masters proved that the gap has widened between Lendl and world number two John McEnroe and the other top players."

Asked after beating Becker whether the gap had indeed widened, Lendl replied: "As far as I'm concerned, it will never be wide enough."

Most tennis experts doubt that

McEnroe, whose concentration appears bedeviled by publicity about his romance with fiancée Tatum O'Neal, can regain the number one ranking.

Following his stunning upset by unheralded Brad Gilbert in the first round of the Masters, McEnroe indicated that the old competitive fires may be gone and difficult to recapture.

Who then can overtake Lendl? Third-ranked Mats Wilander? Unlike, since Lendl has beaten the Swede in three of their last four meetings, and Wilander himself is in danger of being overtaken by Becker whom he has lost to four straight times.

Though he is ranked fourth, Jimmy Connors, who was forced to withdraw from the Masters because of the flu, lost seven straight times to Lendl. At the age of 33, Connors, who failed to win a single tournament last year, is expected to drop in the rankings this year and possibly retire by year's end.

The strongest challenges to

Lendl's supremacy are likely to come from Becker and 19-year-old Stefan Edberg of Sweden, who is ranked fifth, a notch ahead of Becker.

Like Becker, Edberg won his first Grand Slam title last year when he captured the Australian Open, ending Lendl's 31-match winning streak in the semifinals and then beating Wilander in the final.

Edberg, probably the most talented of the four Swedes in the top-10 (Anders Jarryd and Joakim Nystrom, along with Wilander, are the others), is the only player without a losing record against Lendl. They have split four matches, but Edberg still has a tendency to lose to players he should beat, such as Johan Kriek in the opening round of the Masters.

Given his startling rise in 1985 from 65th to sixth in the world rankings while winning Wimbledon and two other Grand Prix tournaments, Becker looms as the greatest threat.

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Those interested please call at the Language Centre for registration between 25-29 January.

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New Lesotho leader calls for reconciliation

S. Africa relaxes border clamp-down

MASERU (Agencies) — The leader of Lesotho's armed forces went on radio on Tuesday to appeal for national reconciliation following the military coup against the civilian government of Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan.

It was the first announcement by Major-General Justice Lekhanye since Monday's coup and he appealed to all civil servants to stay at their posts.

He spoke for less than a minute and gave no indication of the new government's policies although Western diplomats said they believed his administration would move towards normalising ties with South Africa.

South Africa meanwhile began to ease a crippling economic blockade on the tiny kingdom it surrounds. It said it imposed the blockade on Jan. 1 to prevent guerrillas entering the white-dominated country from Lesotho.

Gen. Lekhanye said government employees should discharge their work with diligence, determination and without discrimination, and promote "true reconciliation."

Radio Lesotho announced that an overnight curfew would be shortened to run from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. It gave no other details.

The first coup in southern Africa since the advent of black rule in most of the continent 25 years ago apparently was bloodless and diplomats said Gen. Lekhanye was in

firm command of Lesotho.

A statement read on Monday on Lesotho Radio accused Chief Jonathan, 71, who had ruled since independence from Britain in 1966, of failing to establish peace and reconciliation.

It called on Lesotho's 1.5 million people to offer maximum support to the new military rulers, who it said would be led by Gen. Lekhanye at the head of a military council.

Diplomats said most members were likely to be senior parastatal officers thought to be conservative and keen to cooperate with South Africa.

They said Gen. Lekhanye, aged about 45, was a career soldier promoted by Chief Jonathan to command the 1,500-man parastatal force in 1973 and believed to be Catholic and anti-communist.

A South African train brought the first petrol supplies since Pretoria intensified its blockade almost a week ago, forcing petrol rationing.

Journalists saw Lesotho-bound trucks cleared much more quickly at the border. Some carried food and medicine.

Maseru was quiet, apart from when thousands of people took to the streets on Monday to celebrate Chief Jonathan's demise.

Chief Jonathan and his cabinet ministers were not under arrest but had been told to remain at home, diplomats told Reuters.

Jubilation, as residents of the kingdom are called, swarmed onto a metal archway over a road and tore down the letters spelling "Leabua Highway."

The military presence throughout capital was light, but troops received cheers wherever they appeared. Youths climbed atop government buildings to pull down the nation's flag and tear it to shreds.

Sentiment appeared more anti-Jonathan than pro-military. As a result of Chief Jonathan's opposition to the South African system, South African commandos raided Maseru in 1982, and South Africa has occasionally squeezed Lesotho's dependent economy whenever Chief Jonathan stepped up his anti-apartheid rhetoric.

On Sunday, Chief Jonathan told reporters: "Although you never know, I would say that I am in complete control. Never before in my 30 years in politics have I been so accepted."

One day later, Lesotho Radio said after Chief Jonathan had been deposed: "There is peace and calm prevailing over the country."

Series of blasts shake Durban

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — At least four bombs believed planted by anti-apartheid activists detonated minutes apart Monday night, damaging a key power pylon near the shipping and resort city of Durban, a well-placed source said.

Later, the independent South African Press Association confirmed the blasts, citing a police spokesman.

The blasts at about 9:15 p.m. wounded no one and did not fell the pylon, said the source, who was aware of police activity in the area after the blast.

The source did not want to be identified because it is illegal in South Africa to disclose police manoeuvres without authorisation.

This was the third time in 11 days that multiple bomb blasts have erupted in Durban, a city known for applying apartheid's laws more softly than in other areas such as Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Three men are still hospitalised from multiple explosions — called "twins" by the guerrillas — on

Jan. 9, one is in grave condition with burns.

The latest tactic by Durban-area bombers appears to be to time one bomb to go off three to five minutes before a second. This is a measure long familiar to Beirut bombers but unknown here until now.

Most explosions in South Africa are claimed by or blamed on the African National Congress (ANC), the main organisation trying to topple the white-only National Party that has ruled South Africa since 1948.

In another development, court documents released on Monday showed that South African police failed to respond to an appeal for help from a community leader who was hacked to death hours before he was due to meet U.S. envoy Chester Crocker.

Police found the stabbed and burned body of 58-year-old Ample Mayisa in the black township of Leandra near Johannesburg on Jan. 12, the day he was to meet Mr. Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who was on a three-day visit to South Africa.

Relatives said he was attacked by a group of conservative blacks who stabbed him and took away his body in a van.

Papers filed with the Pretoria supreme court showed that Mr. Mayisa made an urgent appeal for help to Leandra police shortly before his death.

The papers were made public after a group of Leandra residents applied for police protection, which was granted by the supreme court.

According to documents filed by court officials who had examined police records, Mr. Mayisa telephoned Leandra police station at 7:50 p.m. on Jan. 11, saying that his house was under attack and asking for police assistance.

A sergeant reported the appeal to an officer named as Lieutenant Slabbert of the riot squad who told him not to enter the township but to maintain observation, the documents said.

Court affidavits filed with the court showed that by 10 p.m. Mr. Mayisa was dead and his body had been removed and dumped by his attackers.

N. Korea warns of dangers of new war

MOSCOW (R) — North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-Nam has said the Korean Peninsula was very tense and warned of the danger of a new war there, the official Soviet news agency TASS said.

At a reception for visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Mr. Kim praised the Kremlin's latest proposals for joint action by Asian and Pacific Ocean states to lessen tensions in the region.

"At present Asia is one of the most dangerous regions, where a new war can break out," TASS quoted him as saying. "Such a war could break out in the Korean Peninsula where a very tense situation has taken shape."

He blamed the tensions on the United States and South Korea. TASS said, in a report from Pyongyang.

Mr. Kim said North Korea has decided not to hold military manoeuvres while peace talks were taking place with the South and called on Seoul and Washington to match the move.

Mr. Shevardnadze, who arrived

from Tokyo, said that the Korean question was complex and called for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the South to help unification.

Noting that China and the Soviet Union were both allies of North Korea, he said that a "normalisation" and improvement in Sino-Soviet relations would play a substantial role in strengthening security in Asia, according to TASS.

Hints of a slight improvement in relations between the estranged Communist giants last year have been offset in recent days by a display of coolness from Peking.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said on Friday that the political relationship had not changed and two days earlier a ministry spokesman contradicted Soviet statements that it had been agreed that Wu would visit Moscow in May or June.

In his speech, Mr. Shevardnadze recommended the new Soviet disarmament proposals, unveiled on Jan. 15, to eliminate all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

The plan was important to Asia

as well, because stockpiles of nuclear weapons in East and West Europe also constituted a threat to every Asian country, he said.

Mr. Shevardnadze also warned that the Soviet Union would be forced to carry out "appropriate measures" to safeguard the security of itself, its allies and friends from "threats being prepared in the Far East." He did not elaborate.

Earlier Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Kim held talks and found "an identity of views" on the current world situation and ways to resolve key international problems, a separate TASS report said.

An upbeat TASS commentary on the Soviet foreign minister's visit to Tokyo said positive results had been achieved contrary to the predictions of sceptics.

Commentator Askold Biryukov said the Soviet Union and Japan had vast opportunities for raising their relations to a suitable level. "What is important now is to get down without delay to the implementation of these opportunities," he said.

U.N. to observe Martin Luther King's birthday

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Peres de Cuellar, acting on a request by African delegates, has designated Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday as a United Nations holiday beginning in 1987.

In announcing the decision, U.N. spokesman Francois Giuliani said King's birthday would substitute for one of nine annual holidays now observed by the U.N. staff and delegates.

Giuliani said it had not been decided which holiday to drop. Most are holidays celebrated in the United States: New Year's Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, Labour Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas and Boxing Day (the Day after Christmas).

The request for observance of King's birthday was made on Friday by a delegation of the 51-member African group at the United Nations.

In Atlanta, Georgia, Vice-President George Bush called for an end to apartheid in South Africa at ceremonies here marking King's birthday, which for the first time is a U.S. national holiday.

Mr. Bush said President Reagan "and I have repeatedly stated our abhorrence of apartheid in South Africa. We have repeatedly called for an end to that system. And on behalf of the American people... I call again for an end to apartheid."

South African Bishop Desmond Tutu also made an impassioned plea for a U.S. help in overthrowing the apartheid policy of race separation in South Africa during the ceremonies.

Bishop Tutu, awarded the first freedom Medal given in King's honour, used the slain civil rights leader's own pulpit at the Ebenezer Baptist Church to declare that blacks in South Africa "will win their struggle for racial justice just as blacks in the United States did under King's leadership."

"Friends, we know we are going to be free," Bishop Tutu exclaimed.

He spoke against a backdrop of many political and civil rights notables. Seated behind him was Mr. Bush. Senator Edward Kennedy, Senate majority leader Robert Dole and King's widow, Coretta Scott King.

Soviet agents in Greenham Common camp

LONDON (AP) — Soviet-trained women agents have infiltrated the women's anti-nuclear peace camp outside the U.S. cruise nuclear missile base at Greenham Common 80 kilometres west of London, Jane's defense weekly said Tuesday.

The magazine quoted Soviet "defectors" and informants as saying that between three and six Soviet-trained agents from Warsaw Pact and West European countries, including Britain, were present since the missiles began arriving at the base in 1983.

Britain has agreed to take 160 U.S. cruise missiles under a 1979 NATO alliance agreement to deploy a total of 464 cruise missiles, and 108 Pershing 2 rockets in Western Europe by 1989 to counter a build-up of Soviet SS-20 missiles.

The first consignment of the new U.S. weapons to arrive in Western Europe was delivered at Greenham Common Nov. 14, 1983.

The protesters have said they will maintain their camp outside the Greenham Common base as long as nuclear weapons remain there. But numbers at the camp have dwindled from several hundred at the height of anti-cruise protest in 1983-1984 to a handful now.

The magazine is part of the British firm that publishes the authoritative Jane's yearbooks on planes, warships and other military matters studied by defence forces around the world.

It said defectors and informants, whom it did not identify by name, gave it the information outside, and after, official debriefings.

It quoted them as saying that although the agents are no longer in the peace camp, the Soviets still maintain a presence in the area which can be mobilised at short notice.

The magazine said the agents come from a secret detachment of female *spetsnaz*, or special forces. It said the operation is controlled by the GRU, the intelligence service of the Soviet army, and that the agents are trained in Soviet camps containing replicas of elements of the Greenham Common base.

Tamil rebels reportedly kidnap foreign journalist

COLOMBO (R) — Tamil guerrillas have kidnapped a foreign woman journalist in northern Sri Lanka, the Defence Ministry said Tuesday.

The ministry also said two foreigners who exchanged fire with a sentry in the northern provincial capital of Jaffna on Monday were believed to be mercenaries employed by the guerrillas fighting for a separate state in northern and eastern areas.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said the journalist, whose identity and nationality are not yet known, was reported missing last Friday after she spent the night at a church during a visit to Mullaitivu. Residents of the area had told security authorities that the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students guerrilla group had seized the journalist, he said.

Two years ago, the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front guerrilla group abducted an American couple in Jaffna but released them unharmed after five days.

The National Security Ministry said Monday night that a sentry at the main Jaffna military base fort had spotted two foreigners with a group of Tamil guerrillas near the fort.

The sentry had warned the group not to come closer and they had fled after an exchange of fire, the ministry said in a statement.

The ministry said no permits to visit Jaffna had been issued to foreigners in the past few days and it was suspected that the two had come to Sri Lanka from South India.

Language dispute threatens to mar Pope's visit to Goa

PANAJI (AP) — A bitter language dispute mainly between Roman Catholics and Hindus has triggered a political crisis in India's tourist enclave of Goa, threatening or mar the visit of Pope John Paul II.

Supporters of each of the two languages, Konkani and Marathi, have started hunger strikes in Panaji, the Goa capital, and staged marches and demonstrations demanding that the government declare their native tongue the "official language" of Goa, called the "Rome of the East" because of its magnificent churches.

The Roman Catholic Church, which backed the demand for Konkani as the official language, has intervened and asked Konkani supporters to suspend their protests until after the Feb. 5-7 visit of Pope John Paul to the tiny Indian

territory.

"We don't want this controversy to disrupt peace on the eve of the Pope's visit. The Pope is coming on an important visit, and we don't want trouble," said Pratibha Singh.

Goa, with a population of 1.1 million, has had no official language since four centuries of Portuguese colonial rule were ended in 1961 by the Indian military. Nearly all the 35 per cent of its population who are Christian are Roman Catholic.

Advocates of Konkani say they are trying to protect the cultural identity of Goans by seeking official recognition of the native language. But the demand has increasingly split Goa society along communal lines, prompting many Konkani-speaking Hindu natives to champion the cause of Marathi.

Zia calls for holy war against narcotic drugs

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan called on Monday for a holy war against narcotic drugs and said drug-receiving countries must set harsh penalties for abuse.

General Zia told an Interpol-sponsored conference for the Gulf region that long-term international cooperation was needed to fight drugs and said Malaysia's example of imposing the death penalty for drug traffickers should be followed.

"Fighting the threat of narcotics to humanity is as important as fighting Jihad (holy war)," Gen. Zia said.

He said Pakistan, a major drugs supplier, had three million drug addicts and the number was rising every day.

But he said Pakistan's commitment to the eradication of

Aerospatiale considering building new supersonic plane

PARIS (R) — France's state-owned Aerospatiale, which built the Concorde supersonic airliner jointly with British Aerospace, is considering developing a larger second-generation model and would welcome international participation, an Aerospatiale spokesman said Tuesday.

The new plane would be designed to carry between 200 and 300 passengers and have a range of 8,000 kilometres, compared with Concorde's 4,100-passenger capacity and range of 6,600 kilometres, he said.

Its cruising speed would be mach 2.5, or close to 2,700 kph, compared with Concorde's mach 2 speed, and it would be designed specifically with the growing Pacific market in mind.

Concorde has been restricted largely to Atlantic routes by both its range and the difficulty of gaining overland routes.

But Aerospatiale believes a larger, longer-range jet would be commercially viable linking North and South America with the Far East and Australia.

Concorde, which was marking its tenth anniversary in commercial service on Tuesday, has only been bought by British Airways and Air France, although short-lived services were run in conjunction with Singapore Airlines and Braniff.

But although the plane is now operating profitably across the Atlantic and on charter flights, it has never come close to recouping its \$3-billion development cost.

British Airways and Air France say it will be at least 10 more years before Concorde, which is no longer in production, disappears from the skies.

The Aerospatiale spokesman emphasised that the new project was still at a very early stage of consideration, and that Aerospatiale has not yet approached the French government to discuss possible financing.

Construction worker wins \$30m in lottery

NEW YORK (AP) — A 59-year-old construction worker in Staten Island, a borough of New York City, was announced on Monday as the winner of a \$30 million lotto jackpot, the second largest prize in the history of the state lottery. Pasquale Consalvo, married for 37 years, with three children and three grandchildren, said he planned to spend the money on his family. But when asked what he planned to do first, he said, "go home and lay on my couch." Rest was necessary, Consalvo explained, because he and his family had been in the midst of a continuous party since they learned that he had won Saturday night. Consalvo's wife, Angelina, said she was watching the drawing. "At first, I said I had four numbers, then I said I had five numbers, then I said, 'oh my God, I think I have all six.' We just jumped all over the place," she said. They had reason to jump; the ticket's holder had become the second-richest individual lottery prize winner in North America. Lottery Director John D. Quinn said the winning ticket was one of 24,000 purchased Saturday at a Staten Island outlet. The largest payout to one person in North America was \$40 million to Michael Wittkowski, who won the Illinois lottery in September 1984. There was a \$41 million prize in the New York lottery last August, a record jackpot for the state and North America, but it was shared by the holders of three winning tickets.

Love-sick fan breaks into Ono's apartment, leaves note

NEW YORK (R) — A lovesick fan broke into the apartment of Yoko Ono by lowering himself from the roof by a rope and left her his name, address, picture and two notes that said "I love you," police said Monday. Using that information, police arrested Omer Travers, 29, of Manhattan and charged him with second-degree burglary even though nothing was stolen. Police said the incident occurred before dawn Sunday at Ono's seventh-floor apartment in the huge, castle-like Dakota apartment building across from Central Park, Ono, 52, the widow of beatle John Lennon, and her son, Sean, 10, were asleep at the time. Police said that Travers used a rope to lower himself the two floors from the roof. They said he tried to enter Ono's and Sean's rooms, but the windows were locked. However, the dressing room window was open and Travers got in through that. Once inside, Travers left Ono two notes, one of which said: "I Love you from a distance, getting closer." The other said: "I love you, let's get together with our music." He also left his name, address and photograph. The noise woke Ono up and she went into the dressing room, but Travers had fled.

Soviet trade official reportedly arrested

MOSCOW (AP) — A Vladimir Sushkov, a top Soviet trade official, has been arrested and charged with corruption, Western sources said on Tuesday. The sources, Western businessmen and Western embassy trade attaches, said they had been told that Sushkov's wife, who also worked in foreign trade matters, was also arrested. They had no further details. The Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry said Tuesday that Sushkov, a deputy foreign trade minister, was no longer employed there, but officials would not say why. Sushkov, 65, had been a deputy foreign trade minister since 1974. Since 1976 he had also been the Soviet co-chairman of the U.S.-USSR trade and economic council, a group of private American businessmen and Soviet trade organisation representatives formed to promote trade. A spokesman at the council's Moscow office also said Sushkov was no longer with the ministry or the council. "His resignation came a couple of weeks ago," said Boris Alkayev, head of the Moscow office. He said he had no information on why, and that the Soviet board of directors of the council had not yet named a replacement. The council met in Moscow in December, attended by nearly 400 American businessmen. Sushkov spoke at the meeting and also attended a news conference at its conclusion, at which it was announced the council's next meeting would be held this spring in the United States.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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COUP AND COUNTER

North-South vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ J4	♠ 83	♠ AKQ8	♠ J1084
♥ AKQ8	♥ J1084	♥ J1084	♥ J1084
♦ AKQ8	♦ J1084	♦ J1084	♦ J1084
♣ AKQ8	♣ J1084	♣ J1084	♣ J1084

The bidding: West 2♠, North 3♠, East 3♠, South 3♠. Opening lead: King of ♠.

A seemingly innocuous play can sometimes have a strange effect. Watch what happened on his deal from a team match.

After a similar auction, a contract of four spades was reached at both tables of the match. Possession of the key card in South's hand was the key to the success of the deal at the three-level.

At both tables, West led the king of hearts and continued with the queen. At one table, he shifted to a